FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 15, 1845. [NO. 1480.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

To the Public.

THE Subscriber has now in Store, direct from New York and Philadelphia, a large and general assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY

GOODS,

Fine Cloths and Cassimeres; Tweeds; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans and Kerseys; plain and figured Alpacas; Calicoes; Ginghams; fine bleached Muslins and Shirting; Vesting; Stocks; Scarfs; Cords and Tassels for Cloaks and Dresses; Muslin-de-Laines; Cashmere-d'Ecosses; fine Bonnets; Fur and Wool Hats and Caps; fine and coarse Shoes and Boots; supr. family Blankets; common ditto; Negro Blankets; Shawls, from 25 cents to 15 dollars; Lamb's Wool, Cotton and Merino Shirts; Silk do.; Merino and Silk Shirts for ladies; fine Ingrain Carpeting; Rope and Bagging; Iron; Steel and Nails; fine Sugar and Coffee; Salt, &c., together with HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, and other Goods too tedious to mention.

The above Goods will be sold as cheap for Cash or Produce as any other Goods in the market of the same quality and style.

P. TAYLOR.

October 1, 1845. 79-2m

John D. Williams,

AT HIS NEW STAND,

IS now opening AN ENTIRELY FRESH Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Embracing a great variety of Ladies' Dress Goods, of latest styles, viz:—Cashmere-d Ecosses, Rep. Cashmeres, Muslin-de-Laine, (Ombra shade,) Alpacas, Silks, and fine Prints. Also, for Evening Dresses, Rainbow, Ombra shaded, Pink, Blue, and White Embroidered Tarleton Muslins; French and Worked over and under Collars and under Sleeves; corded and hair cloth Skirts, (white and black;) double revived and fine hem stitched Handkerchiefs; Silk, Merino and Cotton Hose; Rosette, Taffeta and Satin Ribbons; Gloves and Mitts; Cruel and Canvass; fine Needles; Pins; Hooks and Eyes; Silver Thimbles; Shell, Side and Tuck Combs; Buffalo ditto; ditto Buffalo, Horn and Ivory Toilet ditto; Milanese, Florence, Straw, (fine white,) Silk and black Bombazine Bonnets; Crape Lace, black, white, purple, straw, blue and pink cord large and small Worsted and Merino Shawls.

For Gentlemen's Wear—Blue, black, green, invisible green, olive, steel mixed, Cadet mixed, and Beaver Cloths; plaid black, doe-skin, blue and fancy Cassimeres; black Velvet and worsted Velvet striped and corded Silk and Satin Vestings; fancy and plain black Cravats; Cloak Lining of superior quality and newest style; fashionable Hats and Caps; Boots and Shoes; Merino Shirts and Drawers; Cotton Merino ditto; Half Hose; Coat Trimmings; together with Kentucky Jeans; Kerseys; Negro Blankets, large and of superior quality; fine Whitney and Mackinaw Bed ditto, from 9 to 12 quarters; fine three ply Carpetings; common ditto; green and fancy Furniture Cloths; a large stock of Kip Brogans and Negro Shoes; Women's coarse and fine Shoes and Slippers; Men's heavy Boots; Wool and low priced Fur Hats; fine and common Caps, (Fur and Cloth;) Saddles; fine and cheap quality Wagon and Riding Bridles; Wagon Whips; Cotton Bagging, from 40 to 45 inch; Bale Rope and Twine; Sugar; Coffee; Salt; Iron; Loaf Sugar; fine Family Teas, (Black, Imperial, Hyson and Young Hyson;) superior Indigo; Madder; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; Alum; Borax; Salts; Copperas; fancy Soap; Starch; Blacksmiths' Tools; fine and common Crockery at retail; Trace Chains; Collins' Axes; Sole Leather; Letter and Writing Paper; Curry Combs; Iron Mortars; Tea Kettles and Sauce Pans; FINE CHEWING TOBACCO; together with almost every article to be found in any Store in the place, all of which will be sold at wholesale or retail, at the lowest market prices, at the Store House (foot of Haymount) formerly occupied by J. C. & G. B. Atkins.

October 8, 1845. 79tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers take pleasure in informing their old customers and friends, and the public generally, that having just returned from New York, they can sell them as CHEAP for CASH or Country Produce, either by wholesale or retail, the following articles, viz:—

St. Croix SUGAR, P. R. ditto, N. O. ditto, Loaf ditto, Crushed ditto, Powdered ditto; Laguira Coffee, Rio ditto, Cuba ditto, Java ditto; Molasses; Sperm Candles, Adamantine ditto, Tallow ditto; Tea in boxes or caddys; Shot, Powder, and Lead in bars; Soap, pale and yellow; Turpentine and Cutting Axes, Broad ditto; Canal Flour, bbls. and halves; Mess and Prime Pork; Lard in kegs and half barrels; Cut Nails and Flooring Brads; fine Salt in barrels; 44 inch Bagging and Rope; Ginger, Pepper and Spice; Negro Blankets and Cloths; Iron of any size or quantity; Coopers' Tools; long and short handled Shovels; Spades; single and double barreled Guns; Wagon and Cart boxes; Cast and German Steel; 20 cases assorted Shoes.

SMITH & GAUSE.

N. B. They continue at their Old Stand, and will sell any thing which may be sent to them.

Wilmington, Sept. 29, 1845. 79-6w

Head Quarters,

BRIGADIER GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Wadesborough, 18th Sept., 1845.

THE COLONELS commanding the Regiments composing the 14th Brigade of North Carolina Militia, will have their respective Regiments at their usual places of parade, armed and equipped according to law, for Review and Inspection, after the following order, to-wit:—

42d Regiment, at Lumberton, on 8th Nov'r next.
43d " McNeill's, 10th " "
93d " Laurel Hill, 12th " "
51st " Rockingham, 13th " "
53d " Wadesborough, 15th " "
54th " Lanesborough, 17th " "
95th " 18th " "

The following gentlemen compose the Staff, to whom all persons under their command are required to render their proper obedience and respect:

VINCENT PARSONS, JR., Aid-de-Camp,
JOHNSON E. HARGRAVE, Brigade Inspector,
ROBERT TROY HALL, Quartermaster General,

each with the rank of Major.

JAS. M. WADDILL,
Brigadier General 14th Brigade
79tt] North Carolina Militia.

MISS BINGHAM

HEREBY gives notice to her friends and the public, that she will commence the Fall Term in her School on MONDAY THE 6th OF OCTOBER, in the brick house near Mr. Kyle's, on Green street. Unremitted attention will be given to the Pupils in the different branches pursued by them. Miss Bingham hopes not to be outdone by any Teacher in the State.

Sept. 29, 1845. 78-8w

Mr. and Mrs. HARDIN'S Boarding and Day SCHOOL for Young Ladies.

THE Exercises of this School will be resumed on Wednesday the 15th inst., and will be continued without intermission (except the customary holidays,) until the time of removal into the country in the Summer.

The Pupils will be divided into three Classes, with the following terms of Tuition, per Quarter:

Junior,	$6 00	French Language,	3 00
Middle,	8 00	Music,	8 00
Senior,	10 00	Contingencies,	25

Board and Tuition in any of the English Classes, $65 per Session, consisting of two Quarters.

W. H. HARDIN.

October 6, 1845. 79-6w

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., on the 1st of October, 1845:—

A—Calvin Alexander, John C. Averitte, John Aughtery, Raiford Autry, William Armstrong.

B—L. Bethune, John Bass, J. C. Briant, Peter Bolton, Daniel Bedsole, William Brown, Wm. Bell, Marten Bolton, John L. Bethey, G. W. Brown, Elizabeth Braxton, James M. Blake.

C—James Chason, Angus Campbell, Messrs. Crouze, Brothers & Co., Miss Ann Carter, William Clark, C. C. Cox, Norman Campbell, Wm. H. Carpenter, Daniel Cherry, Duncan Campbell.

D—Margaret E. Dawkins, Wm. Dunson, Geo. W. Davis, Henry M. Dawson, Elliot Douglas.

E—Capt. R. G. Edwards.

F—Elijah Fisher.

G—Jonathan Goodwin, D. J. Gilbert, James L. Grady.

H—Charity Holly, Jonathan Hart, Jonathan Hawley, C. Holmes, Elizabeth Henderson.

J—Charles P. Jones, David Jones, Andrew Jenkins, Miss Mary E. Johnson, G. W. Jernigan, James Jordan, David D. Jones.

K—David Kivett, Cyrus King, Sarah Kennedy.

L—Mrs. Elizabeth Lord.

M—Miss Ann E. Maxwell, Mr. James Matthews, Mary Memery, James Moore, Silas Moore, Mrs. N. Em. Matthews.

Mc—Malcom McAlpin, James F. McKay, John A. McKay, Arch'd McKethan, D. A. McCall, Neill McLean, Angus D. McDonald, Angus McGill, John McDonald, James McKethan, D. McDonald, Duncan McLean, John McLeran, Malcom McNeill, A. B. McFayden, Margeret McDonald, Malcom McDonald, Dr. John McKay, Malcom McCourquadale, Neal McQueen, Miss Mary McLean, Anne McDonald, A. McBryde, Beriah McGoffin.

N—Mistress Nelson, Mrs. Sarah Nunnelee.

P—Miss Jane Prance, James Pan, William Page, J. W. Parker, Edward Perry.

R—Nevin Ray, Mrs. Lucretia Robinson, Margaret Revels, Archibald Ray, Dr. William Robinson.

S—Wm. Shaw, Rob. P. Simmons, Neill S. Stewart, John C. Smith, Spears, McLean & Co., Neil Shaw, Miss Ann M. Stewart, John Stewart, Mrs. Elizar C. Smith, Thomas Smith, W. L. Shaw, Wiley Smith, James Snipe.

T—Stephen T. Thagard, Jno. R. Taylor, Angus Taylor, Augustus I. Tanay, Oliver K. Tatum, Mrs. Margaret C. Thomson, Wm. A. Taylor, Geo Taylor.

W—Miss Elizabeth Williams, Miss Elizabeth Walker, Richard L. Wooten.

79] JOHN MACRAE, *P. M.*

Southern Harmonies,

JUST RECEIVED, together with a variety of SCHOOL BOOKS.

Also, The History of the Irish Volunteers of 1782, price 25 cents; Evelyn, or the Heart unmasked, by Mrs. Mowatt, 2 vols. 50; Pen and Ink Sketches, 50; Mysteries of the Inquisition, 2 vols. 1 00; Paul Deverel, 25; The Lone Star, a Tale of Texas, 25; The Village Belles, 25; Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures, with plates, 12½; Paul Redding, 25; Chronicles of the Bastile, 75; History of Mesmerism, 25.

E. J. HALE.

Sept. 22.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills,

Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, Sands' Sarsaparilla, Beckwith's Pills, Peters' Pills, Seidlitz Powders, Cologne Water, Henry's Magnesia, London Mustard, Congress Water, Indelible Ink, Rowand's Tonic Mixture,

Together with an assortment of fresh and genuine Drugs and Medicines, for sale by

SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Druggist.

August 25, 1845. 73-tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have associated themselves in business, under the firm and style of

A. & E. McPherson,

And taken a Store on Green street, midway between Eccles' Bridge and the Market House, where they are now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a

General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are—Clothe; supr. black and fancy Cassimeres, Satin, Velvet and Valencia Vestings, Pilot Cloths, Muslin-de-Laine, Cashmere-d'Ecosse, Merinos, Alpacas, Bombazines, Flannels, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Kerseys, Blankets, Irish Linen, Long Lawn, Gentlemen's Scarfs and Stocks, Italian Cravats, supr. Silk Shawls, Plaid and Knit ditto, Canvass and Padding, Silk Buttons, Hooks and Eyes, Suspenders, Taylor's Persian Thread, Cotton Hose and Half Hose, Bonnet Ribbons, Victoria Girdles.

—ALSO—

Fashionable Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, fine Florence and Straw Bonnets,

And many other articles in the Dry Goods line too tedious to enumerate; all of which will be sold at the lowest market prices. Those wishing to purchase, will please call and examine the Stock.

A. & E. McPHERSON.

Sept. 23, 1845. 77-6w

☞ Carolinian copy.

J. W. BAKER

IS now receiving his large and general assortment of CHAIRS, from fine Hair Seat Mahogany, down to the common Windsor, purchased by himself for cash at the Manufactories at Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which will be sold as low, probably lower, than any in the market. Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, rich Mahogany frames; an assortment of Philadelphia made Curled Hair MATTRESSES, with a large assortment of

CABINET FURNITURE,

Of his own manufacture, comprising all the articles usually kept in a Furniture Ware Room, viz: Side-boards, Bureaus, Secretary and Book-Cases, Tables, Wardrobes, spring seat and plain Sofas, Divans, Arm Rocking Chairs, French and Post Mahogany Bedsteads, curled and bird-eye Maple do., patent windlass Bedsteads, &c. &c., all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

Sept. 20, 1845. 77tf

Rowand's Tonic Mixture, Fahnestock's Vermifuge,

For sale at the Bookstore of

E. J. HALE.

Sept. 22,

For Sale.

ONE HUNDRED SHARES of the Stock of the Bank of Cape Fear. Apply to

E. L. & W. WINSLOW.

October 4, 1845. 79-4w

Sands' Sarsaparilla,

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all Diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, or habit of the System,

NAMELY: Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica or Lumbago, and diseases arising from an injudicious use of the Mercury, Ascites or Dropsy, Exposure or Imprudence in life. Also, Chronic constitutional disorders will be removed by this Preparation.

The operation of this preparation is three-fold. It acts as a tonic, strengthening the digestive power and restoring the appetite, as an aperient, peculiarly suited and gentle in its laxative effect, and as an antiseptic, purifying the fluids of the body, and neutralizing in the blood the active principle of disease. The many well authenticated cures of Scrofula of the most malignant character, wrought by Sands's Sarsaparilla, have given it a wide and deserved celebrity. But it is not alone in Scrofula nor in the class of diseases to which it belongs, that this preparation has been found beneficial. It is a specific in many diseases of the skin, and may be administered with favorable results in all; it also exercises a controling influence in bilious complaints; and when the system has been debilitated either by the use of powerful mineral medicines or other causes, it will be found an excellent restorative.

The following certificate exemplifies in a most remarkable manner the great medical value of the Sarsaparilla in a severe case of Scrofulous affection:

NEW YORK, July 4th, 1845.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—Gentlemen: It is impossible for me to describe the value and benefit your Sarsaparilla has been to me. I have been afflicted with virulent ulcers, more or less, for the last seven years, especially in the summer season. At first they appeared in small bunches, og various parts of my body, and then increased in size, attended with acute pain, until they at last would break and discharge large quantities of matter, forming ulcers, which soon ate small holes down to the very bone. My sufferings were intense. I consulted the most eminent physicians in the city with but very little benefit. During the winter I would get some better, but when spring came they returned as bad as ever and I felt convinced in my own mind that it would be impossible for me to live another summer after suffering as much as I did the last, but the Lord has spared me from one year to another until I at last heard of your Sarsaparilla. For about four months previous to my taking your Sarsaparilla, I could not sleep but a little while at a time, either day or night, and at times it seemed as though I should die with pain, and for the want of sleep. I dreaded the return of night, being obliged to sit up most of the time, and frequently on retiring to rest, I thought my children would find me dead in the morning. After I commenced using the Sarsaparilla and before I had quite taken the third bottle, I awoke one night, and feeling no pain, I thought I was dying, and resolved in my mind to rise up and see if I had any strength. Finding no difficulty in doing so, and after sitting up a short time, I found that I felt much better and I continued to improve until there is now not a pain about me, while before it seemed as if my joints would part with pain.—My appetite and strength increased and I was soon able to attend to my domestic duties, and now my ulcers are all healed, and my general health and strength are fully restored, all of which I ascribe to the use of your Sarsaparilla.

Your obliged friend SARAH ELLISON.
No. 70 Norfolk-street.

The following statement is from a gentleman who is one of the first Druggists in the city of Providence and from his extensive knowledge of medicines of every kind, and his experience of the effects of Sands's Sarsaparilla, his opinion, is one of peculiar value to the afflicted.

SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA.—I speak experimentally when I say that this medicine is far more effectual in the cure of chronic or acute rheumatism than any other preparation I have ever tested. Having endured extreme suffering at times within the last five years from repeated attacks of inflammatory or acute Rheumatism, I have recently used Sands's Sarsaparilla with the happiest success; my health is now better than it has been for many months past, my appetite is good, and my strength is rapidly returning. I attribute this healthful change entirely to the use of this potent medicine. Feeling a deep sympathy with those who are afflicted with this most tormenting and painful complaint, I cannot refrain from earnestly recommending to such the use of this valuable specific. Having the most entire confidence in the medicine and skill of Dr. Sands, I was induced thereby to try the effects of their Sarsaparilla, and I take pleasure in adding my testimony to that of many others commendatory of it's invaluable properties, unknown to and unsolicited by the Messrs. Sands.

CHARLES DYER, Jr.
Druggist and Apothecary,
40 & 42 Westminster-st. Providence, R. I.
Feb. 15, 1845.

BALTIMORE, June 10, 1844.

MESSRS SANDS—Gents: Most cheerfully do I add to the numerous testimonials of your life preservative Sarsaparilla. I was attacked in the year 1839 with a scrofulous affection on my upper lip, and continuing upward taking hold of my nose and surrounding parts, until the passages for conveying tears from the eyes to the nose were destroyed, which caused an unceasing flow of tears. It also affected my gums, causing a discharge very unpleasant, and my teeth became so loose that it would not have been a hard task to pull them out with a slight jerk—such were my feelings and sufferings at this time that I was rendered perfectly miserable. I consulted the first Physicians in the city, but with little benefit. Every thing I heard of was tried, but all proved of no service, and as a last resort was recommended change of air; but this, like other remedies, did no good; the disease continued gradually to increase until my whole body was affected. But thanks to humanity, my Physician recommended your preparation of Sarsaparilla. I procured from your agent in this city, Dr. Jas. A. Reed, 6 bottles; and in less time than three months was restored to health and happiness. Your Sarsaparilla alone effected the cure, and with a desire that the afflicted may no longer suffer, but use the right medicine and be free from disease, with feelings of joy and gratitude I remain your friend, DANIEL McCONNIKAN.

Any one desirous to know further particulars will find me at my residence in Front street, where it will afford me pleasure to communicate any thing in relation to this cure.

DANIEL McCONNIKAN.

Personally appeared before me the above named Daniel McConnikan, and made oath of the facts contained in the foregoing statement.

JOHN CLOUD.
Justice of the Peace of the city of Baltimore.

For further particulars, and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see pamphlets, which may be obtained of agents gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, wholesale Druggists, 79 Fulton-street, New York.

Sold also by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville; C. B. Wheeler, Salisbury; Williams, Haywood & Co., Raleigh; Haviland Harral & Allen, Charleston, S. C.; A. Malloy, Cheraw; and by Druggists generally throughout the United States. Price, $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

☞ The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilla that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject; therefore ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

October 1, 1845. 79-tf

A situation as Teacher in a public School, or in a respectable private family, is wanted by a young gentleman who has had several years experience in that capacity.

Address C. B. B., Fayetteville, N. C.

Sept. 30, 1845. 78-4w

GRAY'S OINTMENT AND BECKWITH'S PILLS.

A FRESH SUPPLY just received and for sale at the Bookstore of

E. J. HALE.

July 21, 1845.

RANAWAY

FROM the subscriber, the 13th of August, my negro boy WILEY. He is about common stature, stout built, very muscular, weighing I should think about 175 or 180 pounds, very black, a little inclined to stutter and when alarmed stutters pretty badly, aged about 27 or 28 years. He is a cowardly fellow when hemmed, depends on running and is brisk on the heel. He was well provided with both Sunday and every-day clothing which he took in a sack; wore off a round crowned wool hat, tolerably large brim, faced inside with tanned sheep-skin; he also took off a white fur hat with a black ribbon band. It is suspected that he may be passing under the name of *Jim*, and was possibly about Greensboro' some weeks ago, and may be trying to get to a free State. Any person who will detect said Wiley and confine him in Jail, so that I get him shall be liberally rewarded.

BENJAMIN RUSH.

Montgomery Co. N. C. Sept. 1845. 78-8w.

The Worm in the Upper Districts.—Severely as the Upper districts of the State have suffered from the late unprecedented drought, they have been doomed to encounter a new calamity in the ravages of a worm, which threatens to consume whatever vegetation has survived or succeeded the drought. The rains, which had at length refreshed the parched and thirsty earth, had caused green pastures to spring up beside the still waters, and promise a rich fall pasturage for the famishing cattle, and the pea crop was hopeful of a cheering abundance. But the invasion of this new enemy has again stripped and denuded the land of its green carpeting and cut off the last remnant of the planter's hopes. A letter from Fairfield District, dated the 29th ult., says:

"Since you left here the worms have made sad havoc on our plantations. I may say that all the grass has been eaten in our fields—the only part that has escaped is in fields resting the second year, as the devourer preferred the youngest and most tender. I have had to cut up 40 acres of late corn, which I planted in consequence of injury previously done by worms and the effect of dry weather. I am sure I have sustained great injury in my Peas—in one or two fields all the young pods and blossoms have been eaten up, as they formed, leaving the vines bare of fruit. I have now harvested the greater part of my corn, and feel confident that I cannot make more than 15 or 1600 bushels out of a crop planted for and expected to produce 4000 bushels. My cotton has succeeded in no better ratio. We had a fine rain, yesterday week, but the appearance of things has not been improved—and I cannot say how we are to make out until next year. Vast numbers of people are emigrating, and astonishing to say they nearly all find purchasers for their lands. We will lose some very valuable citizens, but at the same time be relieved of others whom we can conveniently spare."

We learn that the worm or caterpillar which has done and is doing so much mischief is one of the most voracious creatures of the kind that has ever been known. If two or more of the vermicular devils be enclosed in a receiver without other food, they attack and commence devouring one another, (not exactly until there is nothing left of any of them, for that would beat the Kilkenny Cats, who only fought until there was nothing but their tails left,) the strong making a meal of and becoming the living sepulchre of the weak.

Charleston Courier.

Smut in Wheat.—A gentleman who resides near the city of Washington, and is engaged in agricultural pursuits, has furnished to the editors of the National Intelligencer an interesting communication on the subject of preventing smut in wheat, a portion of which we annex:

"I purchased last autumn of one of my neighbors a portion of my seed wheat, whose crop I afterwards learned had been injured by that species of smut that is called *uredo fatida*, dust brand, or pepper brand; the wheat looked clean and fine, and clear of any foreign mixture. Previous to commencing the seeding of this grain, I had been seeding some of another kind, in which there was a mixture of garlic; and I had given orders to my seedsman to pass it through a brine strong enough to bear an egg, to skim off all the trash that might rise to the surface, and then remove the grain to a plank floor and dry it, by stirring it in air slacked lime.—When he commenced seeding the wheat that I had bought, finding it perfectly clean, and supposing that my object in steeping the other was to get clear of filth, without consulting me he began to sow it, without the use of the brine and lime, and had strewed about a bushel before I discovered it.

As soon as I made the discovery, I had it treated precisely as the other. When I came to harvest my wheat this season, this circumstance had passed from my memory, and I was much surprised to find that in one small corner of the field the smut had destroyed the wheat, while the rest was completely exempt from it, under pretty much the same circumstances of soil and exposure. I should have been exceedingly puzzled to have assigned a cause for this difference in the crop, had I not been reminded by my seedsman of the fact of his having seeded a portion of undoctered wheat the previous autumn; and he stated that it was on the spot where the smut existed that he strewed it. It seems to me there can be no stronger evidence than this accidental circumstance has afforded of the benefit of brining and liming our seed wheat; and I strongly recommend the use of the process to my brother farmers. Yours, respectfully,

"C. B. HAMILTON."

FROM THE SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.

THE FASTEST FUNERAL ON RECORD.

A MELANCHOLY FACT.

Related to the "Old 'un" by the undertaker himself.

"Hurrah! hurrah! the dead ride fast—
Dost fear to ride with me?"—BURGER'S *Leonora.*

"This fellow has no feeling of his business."
HAMLET.

Mr. P.—I had just crossed the long bridge leading from Boston to Cambridgeport, and was plodding my dusty way on foot through that not very agreeable suburb, on a sultry afternoon in July, with a very creditable thunder cloud coming up in my rear, when a stout elderly gentleman, with a mulberry face, a brown coat, and a pepper and salt smalls, reined up his nag, and, after learning that I was bound for Old Cambridge, politely invited me to take a seat beside him in the little sort of tax cart he was driving. Nothing loth, I consented, and we were soon *en route*. The mare he drove was a very peculiar animal. She had few good points to the eye, being heavy-bodied, hammer-headed, thin in the shoulders, bald-faced, and rejoicing in a little stump of a tail which was almost entirely innocent of hair. But there were "lots of muscle," as Major Longbow says, in her hind quarters.

"She aint no Wenus, sir," said my new acquaintance, pointing with his whip to the object of my scrutiny—"but handsome is as handsome does. Them's my sentiments. She's a rum 'un to look at, but a good 'un to go."

"Indeed?"

"Yes, *sir!* That there mare, sir, has made good time—I may say, *very* good time before the hearse."

"Before the hearse!" "Yes, you never heard of *burying a man on time!* I'm a sexton, sir, and undertaker—Jack Crossbones, at your service—Daddy Crossbones, they call me at Porter's."

"Ah! I understand. Your mare ran away with the hearse."

"Ran away! A child could hold her,—Oh, yes, of course she ran away," added the old gentleman, looking full in my face with a quizzical expression, and putting the fore finger of his right hand on the right side of his parti colored proboscis.

"My dear sir," said I, "you have excited my curiosity amazingly, and I should esteem it as a particular favor if you would be a little less oracular and a little more explicit."

"I don't know as I'd ought to tell you," said my new acquaintance very slowly and tantalizingly; "if you was one of these here writing chaps, you might poke it into the 'Spirit of the Times,' and then it would be all day with me. But I don't care if I do make a clean breast of it. Honor bright, you know."

"Of course."

"Well, then, I live a piece up beyond Old Cambridge—you can see our steeple off on a hill to the right, when we get a little further. Well, one day I had a customer—(he was carried off by the typhus) —which had to be toted into town—'cause why? he had a vault there. So I rubbed down the old mare and put her in the fills. Ah! that critter knows as much as a Injin, and more than a Nigger. She's as sober as be d—d when she get's the shop—that's what I call the hearse—behind her. You would not think she was a three-minute nag, to look at her. Well, sir, as luck would have it, by a sort of providential inspiration, the day before, I'd took off the old wooden springs and set the body on cliptics. For I thought it a hard case that a gentleman who'd been riding easy all his life should go to his grave on wooden springs. Ah! I deal well by my customers. I thought of patent boxes to the wheels, but I couldn't afford it, and the parish are desperate stingy.

"Well, I got him in, and led off the string of fourteen hacks, and a dearborn wagon at the tail of the funeral. We made a fine show.—As luck would have it, just as we came abreast of Porter's, out slides that eternal torment, Bill Sikes, in his new trotting sulkey, with the brown horse that he bought for a fast cab, and is mighty good for a rush, but haint got nigh so much bottom as the mare. Bill's light weight, and his sulkey's a mere feather.—Well, sir, Bill came up alongside, and walked his horse a bit. He looked at the mare, and then at me, and then winked.—Then he looked at his nag, and put his tongue in his cheek and winked. I looked straight ahead, and only said to myself, 'Cuss you, Bill Sikes.' By and by, he let his horse slide. He travelled about a hundred yards, and then held up till I came abreast, and then he winked and bantered me again. It was d—d aggravatin.' Says I to myself, says I, that's twice you've done it, my buzzum friend and sweet-scented shrub, but you doesn't do that 'ere again. The third time he bantered me I let him have it. It was only saying 'Scat! you l—h!' and she was off—that mare. He had all the odds, you know, for I was toting a two hundred pounder, and he ought to have beat me like breaking sticks, now had'nt he? He had me at the first brush, for I told you the brown horse was a mighty fast one for a little ways. But soon I lapped him. I had no whip, and he could use string—but he had his hands full. Side by side, away we went. Rattle-bang! crack! buz! thump! And I afraid of losing my customer in the road. But I was more afraid of losing the race. The reputation of the old mare was at stake, and I swore she should have a fair chance. We went so fast that the posts and rails by the road side looked like a log fence. The old church and the new one, and the colleges, spun past like Merry Andrews. The hackmen did not know what the devil was to pay, and, afraid of not being in at the death, they put the string on to their teams, and came clattering on behind as if Satan had kicked 'em on eend. Some of the mourners was sporting characters, and they craned out of the carriage windows and waved their handkerchiefs. The President of Harvard College himself, inspired by the scene, took off his square tile as I passed his house, and waving it three times round his head, cried, 'Go it, boots!' It is a fact.—And I beat him, I beat him, in three miles, a hundred rods. He gin it up, sir, in despair."

"His horse was off his feed fur a week, and when he took to corn again he wasn't worth a d—n. It was acknowledged on all hands to be the fastest funeral on record, though I say it as shouldn't. I'm an undertaker, sir, and I never was yet overtaken."

On subsequent inquiry at Porter's, where the sporting sexton left me, I found that his story was strictly true in all the main particulars. A terrible rumpus was kicked up about the race, but Crossbones swore lustily that the mare had run away—that he had sawed away two inches of her lip trying to hold her up, and that he could not have done otherwise, unless he had run her into a fence and spilled his "customer" into the ditch. If any one expects to die any where near the sexton's *diggings*, I can assure them that the jolly old boy is still alive and kicking, the very "Ace of Hearts" and "Jack of Spades," and that new bath patent boxes and eliptic springs render his professional conveyance the easiest running thing on the road.

THE OLD 'UN.

Boston, Mass., August 14, 1845.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER.

NEVER GIVE UP.

AN INCIDENT IN REAL LIFE.

"Never give up! it is wiser and better
Always to hope than once to despair;
Fling off the load of Doubt's cankering fetter,
And break the dark spell of tyrannical care;
Never give up! or the burthen may sink you—
Providence kindly has mingled the cup,
And in all trials or troubles, bethink you,
The watchword of life must be, Never give up!"

We recently published a capital song, entitled "Never give up." A passage is quoted above. There is manly energy in the doctrine that we should not permit ourselves to be overcome by common place or even extraordinary reverses of fortune. "Never say die"—"never give up"—are capital mottoes with regard to enterprise, business, and the things of life generally. If we give way to depression of spirits, and at the first reverse abandon the chase of fortune as hopeless, we will soon sink into despondency, gloom, idleness, and perhaps vice. But let us determine that, come what may, we will struggle on, that while life and health remain we will still make an effort to achieve independence, and in a majority of cases, sooner or later, success will come.

A friend stepped into our office a day or two ago, and in the course of conversation related an incident well calculated to illustrate the force and propriety of energy and perseverance. He had visited Washington a few weeks before, and while standing on Pennsylvania avenue, gazing at some object of interest, he was accosted by a stranger, as one he had seen and known in years gone by.

Ah!—inquired the other, when and where? After some conversation, in the course of which a degree of confidence was inspired between the parties, it turned out that the stranger had reference to a period of twenty years before in Philadelphia—that he was then a poor boy, about seven years old, and was in the habit of visiting the workshop at which the other was engaged, for the purpose of collecting chips and shavings. The kind manner of the apprentice had made a favorable impression upon the heart and mind of the then poor barefooted urchin, and although a period of nearly a quarter of a century had elapsed, he recognised the friend of his early days at a glance, and was anxious in some way to testify his appreciation of the kindness rendered in the days of his boyhood.

After some further conversation, he gave a brief outline of his history. Before he was eight years of age, his father, who was wretchedly poor, died in the Alms House, and the little fellow was compelled to beg cold victuals from door to door, in order to prevent the family from starving. Still he had correct principles, and was anxious to make a respectable figure in the world. He accordingly indentured himself to a house-carpenter, and while engaged in learning the business, he obtained a copy of the Life of Franklin, which he studied with great attention, in order, as he said, to acquire a knowledge of proper habits of economy, and not with any notion of becoming a philosopher. He persevered, became master of his trade, worked with success as a journeyman, removed to Washington, and in 1836 had accumulated enough to build two or three houses. A balance was still due on them, however, and the troubles of 1837 coming on, adversity overtook him, his property was sold by the Sheriff, and he was again reduced to poverty. But he remembered his boyhood, the destitution of that period of his life, the manner in which he had overcome adversity by perseverance; and he determined *never to give up.*

His worldly wealth consisted of one bed and a little furniture, and with this niggard provision for such an undertaking, he consulted his better half, (for, like a wise man, he had married the moment he felt able to take care of a wife,) who was a true and brave-hearted woman, and they determined to make an effort to obtain one or two boarders. Two young friends agreed to assist them in the way proposed, and to these was awarded the only bed in the house, while the husband and wife purchased a few bundles of straw, upon which they slept soundly and happily for many a month. Slowly and gradually fortune brightened again, employment was procured, savings were laid by, the journeyman became a master carpenter, he obtained one or two contracts from Government, and although not yet thirty years old, he is in easy and independent, if not in affluent circumstances.

He concluded his brief story by remarking that it would afford him infinite pleasure, if the old friend to whom he had thus strangely introduced himself after an absence of more than twenty years, would, while he remained in Washington, make his house his home. He said that there were still many recollections of his early years, which he cherished with delight, and that on a recent visit to Philadelphia, he had wandered over the haunts of his childhood, and endeavored to learn something of the history of his youthful companions—most of them, like himself, children of distress and poverty. In the majority of cases, the results were melancholy.—Poor, friendless, and to some extent, deserted—but few had wrestled with and risen above the untoward circumstances by which they had been surrounded. There were cases, however, in which patience, perseverence and constant appeals to and dependence upon Providence, had lifted the orphan, the outcast and the beggar, from a lowly condition of penury and trial, and rendered them good citizens, devoted husbands, kind parents, useful and valuable members of society. But, he added, the doctrine of all who are depressed,—of the children of toil and misfortune, no matter how dark the present may seem, should be—persevere, persevere—*never give up.* For who, he continued—who may read the future—who may foretell the events of a single year? And he was right. In the language of a deep-thinker—"duties are ours, but events are God's." "Clouds and darkness" may lower to-day—but sunshine and prosperity may brighten and beautify to-morrow. Let us struggle on then—let us never despair.

"Never give up! there are chances and changes
Helping the hopeless a hundred to one,
And, through the chaos, High Wisdom arranges
Ever success—if you'll only hope on;
Never give up! for the wisest is boldest,
Knowing that Providence mingles the cup,
And of all maxims, the best as the oldest,
Is the true watchword of "never give up!"

Getting Poor on Rich Land, and Rich on Poor Land.—A close observer of men and things, says the Ohio Cultivator, told us the following little history, which we hope will plow very deeply into the attention of all who plow very shallow in their soils:

Two brothers settled together in —— county. One of them on a cold, ugly, clay soil, covered with black-jack oak, not one of which was large enough to make a half dozen rails. This man would never drive any but large, powerful Conestoga horses, some seventeen hands high. He always put *three* horses to a large plow, and plunged it in some ten inches deep. This deep plowing he invariably practiced and cultivated thoroughly afterwards. He raised his seventy bushels of corn to the acre.

This man had a brother about six miles off, settled on a rich White River bottom land farm, and, while a black jack clay soil yielded seventy bushels to the acre, this fine bottom land would not average fifty. One brother was steadily growing rich on poor land, and the other steadily growing poor on rich land.

One day the bottom land brother came down to see the black jack oak farmer, and they began to talk about their crops and farms, as farmers are very apt to do.

"How is it," said the first, "that you manage on this poor soil to beat me in crops?"

The reply was: "I work my land."

That was it exactly. Some men have such rich land that they won't *work* it: and they never get a step beyond where they began. They rely on the *soil*, not on labor, or skill, or care. Some men expect their lands to work; and some men expect to work their land; and this is just the difference between a good and a bad farmer.

The Peach Trade.—The New York Tribune says: "Of the immense amount of the peach business in New York we have already spoken. A single orchard (the Re

MUTTERINGS OF AN APPROACHING STORM.

We find the following article in last Tuesday's Philadelphia *Sentinel*, an old and consistent, and, if we may add without prejudice to it, always decorous and respectable Democratic journal. The Sentinel says for itself, and truly, that it "has labored faithfully thirty years for the Democratic party." Coming from such a source, whose political orthodoxy cannot be questioned, the article certainly points out no small amount of error in the Administration of its choice.

National Intelligencer.

FROM THE SENTINEL.

THE ADMINISTRATION HAS ERRED.

It has erred in its course toward the friends of Mr. Van Buren and Governor Wright in New York. These it acted towards as opponents, on coming into power in March last—as enemies, and not as the friends to whom it was indebted for the defeat of Mr. Clay.

It has erred in its course toward the friends of Mr. Dallas—a patriotic band, who secured to Mr. Polk the State of Pennsylvania.

It has erred in its course toward the friends of Mr. Tyler, who came to the rescue at a period of great doubt and uncertainty.

It has erred in its course toward the friends of Mr. Calhoun, who now, for no good reason, so far as they are concerned, are arrayed against the Administration.

It has erred in its course toward the friends of Gen. Cass, Gov. Porter, and Gen. Cameron, upon whom, and the friends of the other parties, now rest the responsibility of carrying through the great measures which have so long received the attention of the Democratic party.

The crisis is an important one. Let the Administration pause and reflect.

It is too late to TEMPORIZE. Decided action alone can save the party from the injury it has sustained by the course of the weak, selfish, pretended friends of President Polk—men who really have no interest but THEIR OWN to subserve.

FROM THE CHARLESTON MERCURY.

THE KANE LETTER AND THE TENNESSEE LETTER.

Mr. Editor:—In your editorial of yesterday, although affirming that Mr. Polk's letter to the people of Tennessee, and his letter to Mr. Kane, on the tariff, are inconsistent with each other, you do not show in what the inconsistency consists. People unused to the niceties of language and its shades of meaning, are unable to detect the inconsistency; and it was on this account, that such an experiment on their credulity was made, as these letters expose. Pardon me, if I try in a very few words to show their inconsistency.

1. The Tennessee letter declares four things. 1. That Mr. Polk was "*opposed to a protective policy.*" Here any kind of protection by tariff laws, is eschewed. 2. He considered the act of 1842, protective in *its character* and *not a revenue* measure. 3. He therefore went for its *repeal*. 4. He was in favor of the restoration of the *principles of the Act of* 1833. The Act of 1833 you know brought every thing down, (excepting a small free list) to 20 per cent ad valorem; and then ordained, that if too much revenue was produced by this rate, the rate should be reduced. If too little revenue was produced, then the free articles were to be taxed up to 20 per cent. If more revenue should be wanted, then the tax was to be raised by an equal revenue on all articles. Such are the principles of the Act of 1833. All this is very fair and plain. Now what says the Kane letter. 1. It affirms—"in my judgment it is the duty of the government to extend, *as far as it may be practicable to do*, by its *revenue laws*, fair and just protection," to manufactures, and all other interests. As to protecting other interests by the revenue laws, we know that is "impracticable." 2. It goes for protection to manufactures, "by such moderate *discriminating* duties as shall afford reasonable incidental protection to our home industry." 3. He is in favor of the Baltimore resolution on the subject, which means nothing. 4. Does not say that he is in favor of the *repeal of the Act of* 1842. 5. Does not say that he is in favor of the Act of 1833.

These are the differences between these two letters. The Tennessee letter was not considered sufficient for the protective interest of the North, and they obtained the Kane letter, which answered their purposes. FREE TRADE.

Loco-Foco Fraud.—The Calais Advertiser states that at the recent meeting in that town to choose a Representative, the lid of the ballot box was removed for the purpose of seeing that all was right, previous to balloting, when some twelve or fourteen votes were discovered neatly fixed to the lid, and in such a manner that when it should be withdrawn for the purpose of turning the ballots out for the Selectmen to count, these votes would fall in amongst the rest, and be counted. They were all for the Loco candidate.—*Bangor Whig.*

A late Louisville Journal has a queer address "to correspondents." It acknowledges the receipt of a story—suggests that it is too long, and will, if published, require shortening, and then asks "Will the author allow his *tale* to be cut off? The author has not replied.

The Washington Journal says there are now on file in the Navy Department, upwards of 1100 applications for situations in one branch of the Naval service.

Well Put.—Prentice of the Louisville Journal is "hard to beat" in any department of the "writing line," but as a paragraphist he is unapproachable. He thus hits off the exhortations which the Executive mouthpiece occasionally sends forth to importune office seekers:

The Editor of the Government Journal very pathetically begs the office-seekers to consider that the number of offices is very limited. He thinks that they will not find fault with the administration "If they will only *consider*." His feeling exhortation is exactly like that of the piper to his cow—

"There was a piper had a cow and had no hay to give her,
And he sat him down and played a tune, consider, cow, consider."

The gold mines of Russia produced from 1815 to 1844 the enormous sum of £24,000,000 sterling. The platina mines have yielded since 1819, £25,120,000.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE BALANCE OF TRADE.

Much is said about the Balance of Trade, and the official reports of the Treasury Department are referred to as exhibiting what that balance is.

The balance of trade is not truly indicated by the reports of the Treasury, because they give the home valuation of the exports at the time of shipment, not what they nett in foreign markets. For illustration let us take cotton, which is the greatest article of export, and which one year may lose heavily and the next make money. The collectors may report to the Secretary that the home valuation of the exports of this article is fifty millions of dollars, but this cotton may not nett the shippers over forty millions. On the other hand, looking to a successful year, the exports of cotton valued in this country at fifty millions may nett sixty millions. These remarks are alike applicable to imports. So neither the Secretary nor any one else can tell, by custom-house returns, whether the balance of trade is in our favor or against us. In 1846 we may export products, all told, valued at one hundred millions, and import a corresponding amount, from which, to the common observer, it would appear there would be no balance either way; but, by reason of losses on the exports, (no uncommon thing, by the way,) there may be a *bona fide* balance against us of twenty or thirty millions. If there be a balance against us, it is only indicated by the rate of foreign exchange; i.e. if our exports nett less than our imports, bills on Europe will be above par value; *vice versa*, they will be under par. When sterling bills are about nine per cent. premium we may safely estimate the nett proceeds of exports and imports about equal.

It is quite clear, we think, that the safest and most *solid* business for us would be to make our exports exceed our imports, because the balance, whatever it may be, will come to us in coin; that is to say, if in 1846 we export one hundred and fifty millions, and import only one hundred millions, the balance of fifty millions due us by the residue of the world will be received in the "*hard*," which should be as welcome to the Locofocos as the Whigs. But if the party in power disturb the Tariff the reverse will be the case, and the consequence may be another commercial and financial revulsion, perhaps as disastrous as that of 1837, which may Heaven forefend!

THE BALTIMORE ELECTION.

The late election presents some topics to the reflection of the new Native American party in this city which I commend to their notice.

That party was beguiled into the belief that many Locos were earnestly disposed to join them. Their converts were every where spoken of. The Locofoco party at large affected to deplore their great falling off towards Nativism. The Native Americans themselves never learned the truth until the day of trial. On that day it became manifest that they had been imposed upon, deceived, used to serve a purpose, and then abandoned. *The Locos did not vote with them*—not even those who went into their Convention and assisted in nominating their candidates. Every Loco went back to his standard as soon as he found the Native squadron firmly set in the field. The consequence was what every one feared; we were beaten, not by the force of the enemy, but by his stratagem. We have been beaten by those who ought to have been our friends.—An inspection of the returns will show that, notwithstanding all the promises of the Locofocos to sustain the Native ticket, they utterly deserted it.

Baltimore American.

You will notice a rumor that the British Government intended to increase the naval and military force in Canada and their other Colonies. I am assured, however, through a channel that I consider entitled to credit, that Mr. McLane, our Minister, appeared to be well satisfied with the aspect of public affairs, not entertaining apprehension of serious difficulty between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States. Only one meeting had taken place between Mr. McLane and the British Minister. It is not probable that in their first interview any discussion of the Oregon question should have occurred; but it is probable, through other channels, that something might be learned as to the feelings and views of the Ministry; and I think it may be safely assumed that no measures will be adopted by the British at present to terminate the existing arrangement in relation to Oregon. Permit me to add, as my firm conviction, that if Congress should deem it expedient to abrogate that arrangement, and assert their claim beyond the 49th degree of north latitude, they must enforce them by an appeal to arms. On this point Mr. Calhoun's views were sound and sensible. Much national pride must be overcome before the British people will consent to a surrender of the *whole* of the disputed territory.—*N. Y. Cor. Nat. Int.*

The New York Courier & Enquirer speaks of the great and unfavorable change which, according to its information, has recently been effected in the friendly, or at least pacific sentiment of the English people in regard to us, by the arrogant tone of some of our public men and leading journals towards England, and will have it that the danger of collision with that country is more imminent than is generally believed. There has, beyond a doubt, been a most superabundant display of bluster, folly, and nonsense, on the part of some of our popularity-hunting, office-seeking, and office-holding *big men*, and many of the Administration newspapers; but these things are to be looked for and cannot well be avoided. We look to the calm, good sense of the intelligent portions of the people of both countries to counteract all this folly.—*Alex. Gazette.*

A fine little fellow, eleven years old, son of Mr. Hampsen, of Toronto, (in Canada,) was persuaded by some rude boys to drink half a pint of whiskey, on the 31st ultimo. It almost immediately deprived him of his senses. His companions carried him home, left him on the steps of his father's house, where he lay several hours. In the morning he recovered sufficiently to tell his sad story, and then died.

Relationships are rather far fetched sometimes, both in Scotland and Ireland. "Do you know Tom Duffy, Pat?" "Know him, is it?" says Pat; "sure, he's a very near relation of mine; he once wanted to marry my sister Kate."

BREAD PROSPECTS FOR THE NEXT YEAR IN VIRGINIA.

There is little doubt now that the crop of Corn is much below an average: most probably, taking the State collectively, it is hardly up to one-half of the crop of 1844. Whoever has traversed the valley of James River since the Corn was stripped of fodder, must have been impressed with its decided inferiority compared with former years, and with the almost entire failure of the promise of restoring it, given by the August rains. The ear was little improved by them, and the benefit was mostly confined to the fodder. They came too late: The stalk had hardened, the tassel dried up, and the farina departed on the wings of the wind: Ears formed after those rains, and many before, have an exterior promise which is not realised when the shuck is removed.

We are sorry to add, that from the tide water country, the lower Potomac, Rappahannock, York, James, and Roanoke, the great Corn raising country of Virginia, whence there is generally a large exportation, the reports are hardly more favorable than from the upper James River: The crop is unquestionably short a third at least, from the best comparison of opinion we can make.

We state these matters to the country, not for the purpose of creating any alarm, but in the way of warning and of recommendation to the early adoption and persevering observance during the winter and spring, of a rigid economy in the polity of the farmers: This will, as a general rule, make up for the deficiency of the crop. The waste in years of plenty, especially, where the management of stock is left chiefly to negroes, (and many overseers are no better or more discreet) is horrible: It is a remark of long experience in Virginia, that a great Corn crop is not apt to hold out so well as a moderate one, and the reason is, that the necessity of economy is suggested in the latter case, whereas in the former, all hands, master, overseer and negroes, are apt to think with the fool in Scripture—"Soul, thou hast food laid up for many days—eat, drink, and be merry."

As to *scant*, that is a thing out of the question: Corn can probably be delivered at Richmond and all the Virginia ports, from Missouri and Kentucky, at $2 50 or $3 per barrel, and leave the importer a fair profit. But of all things the stomach of a Virginia farmer revolts at having *Corn* to buy; he can stand meat pretty well—but to have to buy Corn, is an offence to his pride as well as a violence to his purse.

ECONOMY, or there will have to be bought much more than is generally supposed.

Wheat and Flour will certainly remain firm at present prices, and from the failure of the Potato crop abroad, and the effects of the general drought, probably advance, not rapidly, but slowly and steadily.

Richmond Whig.

Army Worms.—We have had a conversation with a gentleman from Union county, (N. C.) from whom we learn that this destructive insect has been committing great ravages in that section of the State. Vegetation of all kinds has been greatly injured by them, and in some places they have nearly destroyed entire crops. It is a singular fact that these worms have been known to devour each other after they have destroyed all the vegetation within their reach. How is this to be accounted for! Can any of our readers give us information on this subject? It really seems as if our planters have a gloomy prospect before them. The long continued drought and the appearance of these destructive worms have brought destitution and want to numbers who have heretofore been bountifully supplied with the good things of this life, and the almost entire loss of which, at this time, may be truly regarded as a great affliction.—*Cheraw Gazette.*

The Public Lands.—The public lands subject to sale at this time, are included in the following States and Territories, to wit: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Michigan, Arkansas, and Florida, and the Territories of Iowa and Wisconsin. The whole amount of public lands sold in 1844 was 1,754,120 acres; the proceeds of which amounted to $2,205,850. The largest amount of sales was made in Illinois, being 489,410 acres, showing the rapid growth of that young State. The smallest quantity was sold in Florida, being 14 714 acres—owing, doubtless, to the recent difficulties with the Indians in that Territory. Missouri ranks next to Illinois in the amount of sales, being 449,531 acres. From the 1st of January until the 31st of August, 1845, being eight months, the sales in all the States and Territories already specified amounted to 1,083 466 acres; the proceeds of which amounted to $1,382,950. Here, again, the largest amount of sales has been made in Illinois; the next in Wisconsin Territory; and the smallest in Florida. The whole amount of sales for 1845, if proportionate, will about equal the sales of 1844.

Several millions of acres have been recently offered at public sale, and thrown into market; which may have a tendency to increase the amount of future sales.

The vast domain which Texas brings with it into the Union, but which continues subject to disposition by the State of Texas, will be likely to impose a necessity upon the general government to change or modify the present system. In all likelihood, a general reduction in price must ensue, or else a very considerable diminution of sales will be the consequence.—*Union.*

The Texas mania, says the Florence (Lauderdale county, Alabama) Gazette, is raging to an alarming extent in this part of the State. Hundreds in this county are setting their eyes towards Texas, and if they could find ready sales for their land would be off immediately. Could sales be made, we believe that nearly half the planting interest would change hands in the course of four or five years. This unsettled state and discontent is certainly injurious to the planting interest—to agricultural improvements and independence. Gentlemen, the most of you are making handsome supports for your families and educating your children—you cannot do more in Texas, then why not stay where you are?

Gold is more frequently found in grains than in lumps, and is not the less valuable on that account. So with knowledge.—Fragments, when united, make up the intellectual storehouse.—*Richmond Whig.*

INTO THEM, DEEPLY.—We know not when we have seen a more cutting rebuke administered to Locofoco impertinence, a more complete refutation of Locofoco slanders, or a stronger appeal to Locofocos to "act like honest men," than is presented by the following article from the Raleigh Independent:—

THE JEFFERSONIAN—THE BANKS.

The last Jeffersonian has again alluded to our intercourse with the *Banks*. This impertinent reference to our private affairs, induces us to state a few facts, which we have felt no desire to lay before the public.

The largest loans we ever obtained from the Bank of the State, or the Bank of Cape-Fear, were made to *sustain the Democratic Press*, THE STANDARD, *under the delinquency of Democratic Subscribers*, arising from insolvency, neglect and delay, and, in many cases, from downright dishonesty. The accommodations of the Bank of the State (with which we mostly dealt) were continued, while we did the Bank less than justice, through party zeal and the representations of our political associates, by our remarks and by communications admitted into The Standard. The Bank of the State in no way resented our course. That Bank has always dealt with us as with a customer that was able and willing to deal honestly with it; as though the Directory supposed we would not ask to borrow more than we were able to pay, by the sale of our own property, in case of failure to collect money due us, without involving our securities. In this matter the Directory have but estimated properly, and done us no more than *justice*.

In regard to the Bank of Cape-Fear; though that Bank has been accommodating, at times, we are not aware that it has been more so to us than to any other individual in the community. We have had frequent discounts of small sums; but we have been often refused small sums, when if the few hundreds we owed that Bank had been thousands, our paper would have been as good, in regard to ultimate payment, as any paper in its possession, in this Branch or elsewhere. Not a week has elapsed since an incident of this character occurred.

We ask a candid public if these things look like our being "bought up by the Banks?"

What would the Editor of The Jeffersonian think of a man who abused him for borrowing money to feed and clothe him? What will the world think of a party that abuses an Editor for borrowing money to sustain their cause? If Mr. Hampton would call the individual above-cited, a "precious rascal," what name will he give the other disciples?

We take the liberty of remarking, that if all the subscribers to the North Carolina Standard, who owe us money, and who are able to pay, would act like honest men, we should not call on the Banks nor any one else to borrow money.

If it will afford any consolation to the sensitive patriotism of the Editor of the Jeffersonian, we tell him that it is in our power to pay *all* we owe both Banks—and that *all* is not much—in 48 hours, without a sacrifice of 10 per cent. on property, which we prefer to hold till our *Creditors* desire us to part with it. We do not know that we owe the editor of the Jeffersonian any thing.

We take the liberty of making another remark. Mr. *Holden*, the present Editor of the North Carolina Standard, *borrowed money of the State Bank to make the purchase of our establishment.* "What do you think of that, master Brook?"

THE BAPTISTS.

A glance at the Baptist Almanac and Register for 1846 supplies the following statistics of that denomination:

They number 5,373 ministers, 9 230 churches, and 707,942 members. They have twelve chartered colleges and five theological seminaries. They publish fifteen weekly, five semi-monthly, and five monthly religious newspapers, six monthly magazines, and one quarterly review. The receipts of their principal benevolent institution for the preceding year were—for the General Convention for Foreign Missions, $74,408; for the American Baptist Home Missionary Society, about $50.000; and for the American and Foreign Bible Society, $20,577.

The Baptists in Maine number 22,628; in New Hampshire 10,148; in Vermont 10,170; in Massachusetts 30,945; in Rhode Island 7,309; in Connecticut 15,922. In each of the New England States there has been a loss, except Connecticut, which has a gain of 581. In the State of New York their whole number is 93,855, and the loss 4,702; New Jersey numbers 11,571, with a gain of 119; Pennsylvania numbers 28,800, with a gain of 805; Virginia numbers 79,134, gain 3,020; North Carolina 31,066, gain 742; South Carolina 39,687, gain 1,010; Georgia 45,363, gain 1,790; Florida 972, gain 302; Alabama 26,207, gain 556; Louisiana 3,018, gain 281; Texas 758; Arkansas 1771; Mississippi 17.155, gain 850; Tennessee 29,219, gain 3,788; Kentucky 60,160, gain 1,145; Missouri 15 331, gain 963; Illinois 12,328, gain 1,058; Indiana 18,988, gain 3,193; Ohio 26,573, gain 13; Michigan 8,447, gain 507; Wisconsin 1,284; Iowa 4,113, gain 228.

The general summary makes the whole number of Baptists in the United States 651,332; anti-mission Baptists 68,641; grand total 719,973. Total loss 8,118; total gain 21,927. If to the aforesaid grand total are added the six principle Baptists, Seventh Day, Free Will, Reformers, and others, the total in the United States is 1,047,535.

The summary of other Christian denominations in the United States shows the aggregate of 2,315,492; add Baptists to this and the aggregate of sects is 3,559,991. The population of the U. States is put at 22,000,000, and the Papists at about 1,000,000.

The Better Way.—A Mr. Wright was married to a Miss Betterway, in some parts unknown in this State. An exchange paper says that Mr. Wright had no doubt read Pope's Universal Prayer, and particularly the following verse of it:

If I am right, thy grace impart,
Still in the right to stay;
If I am wrong, O teach my heart,
To find the BETTER WAY.

During the last month, (September,) the American Bible Society issued more than 56,000 copies of Bibles and Testaments, averaging nearly 2,000 per day.

Law Professorship.—We are gratified to state, that the Trustees of the University of North Carolina have established a Law Professorship, of which His Honor, Judge Battle, has been appointed Professor.

This Department will contain two Classes, of which the first, called the *Independent Class*, will consist of such Students of Law, as have no connexion with any of the College Classes; and the second, called the *College Class*, will consist of such *irregular* Members of College as, with the permission of the Faculty, may be desirous of joining it.

The plan of Studies comprises Blackstone's Commentaries, Stephen on Pleading, Chitty on Pleading, Greenleaf on Evidence, Chitty on Contracts, Cruise's Digest of Real Property, and Williams on Executors, together with Lectures on the Municipal Laws of the State, as modified by the Acts of the Legislature, and decisions of the State Courts.

A complete Course will occupy two years for the *Independent* Class, and two years and a half for the *College* Class, at the end of which the Degree of BACHELOR OF LAW will be conferred on such Students as, by their proficiency, may be deemed entitled to it.

The Professor of Law receives no salary from the Trustees of the University, but is entitled to demand from each member of the *Independent* Class, $50 per Session for the two first Sessions of the Course; and $25 afterwards; and from each member of the *College* Class, $25 per Session.

The Professor of Law, and the members of the Independent Class, will not be subject to any of the ordinary College regulations.—*Raleigh Register.*

Correction.—One of our Public Officers, in making a rough estimate of the amount of Revenue receivable this year by the State, expressed to us the opinion, that there would be a deficiency of some five thousand dollars. On a more careful examination, however, of the subject, he informs us that he was in error, and that there will be *an excess* of Revenue over the last year, instead of *a deficiency*, of $4,126 98. We are happy to make the correction.—*Raleigh Register.*

Another Large Steamboat Robbery.—There must be something very much amiss on board the steamboats which traverse our waters, or rogues are getting more ingenious and daring. It is but a few days since we recorded the robbery of $27,000 from a gentleman named Rowley, on board the Massachusetts, and now we have another on the same magnificent scale.

A gentleman of this city, Mr. Sam. Dwyer, residing in Hudson street, came down from Albany on Saturday night, in the South America, and bringing with him a carpet-bag containing $7,900. On reaching this city, he found to his utter surprise that his carpet-bag and contents were missing, and a further examination showed that during the night a valuable gold watch had been abstracted from his pocket. Of course the ingenious rogue has escaped.—*N. Y. Courier.*

Growth of a Manufacturing Town.—A single school district in the town of Manchester, (N. H.) which eight years ago contained but one hundred and twenty-five inhabitants, all told, now has within its limits a busy population of nearly ten thousand. The whole amount of cash disbursed by manufacturing establishments is not far from seventy-five thousand dollars per month—sixty-four thousand dollars of which are paid to the operatives alone!—Who can point us to an instance on record of similar thrift, rapid increase, and substantial prosperity?

Among the manufactures established at Cincinnati that of stoves is growing into much importance. It appears from an official statement that forty-five thousand stoves and grates are manufactured there annually by twelve foundries. These articles are valued at $512,000, and of the number mentioned above thirty thousand are cooking stoves.

An undeniable Truth.—At the World's Convention, Mr. Robert Owen offered a series of resolutions, amongst which we observe the following; and we defy orthodox, heterodox, and all the doxes, to dispute it successfully:

"Resolved, That the human race are born without their knowledge or consent."

We are far from sanctioning the doctrines, political, social or religious, of this set of philosophers; but if their conclusions are as indisputable as the premise contained in this resolution, we should be at some difficulty to refute them. It seems to us, however, that the most legitimate deduction from this postulate, is, that men have the right to be unborn if they please. The *quomodo* we are at a loss to conceive. In spite of all theory, however conclusive, we conjecture that, as a man who receives an injury is sometimes apt to return it upon a third person instead of the offending party; so those who are suffering this great injustice of having been born, will only inflict a similar calamity upon a coming generation.—*Richmond Times.*

Sharp Practice.—A country correspondent of the Concordia, La. Intelligencer, gives the following sketch of his method of treating the fevers of his vicinity:

"The wust fever we is got here is the *Onremitten;* it's putty tight, cause tis apt to hang on long, but it aint nothing like ekal to that *diegestive* fever that tha die ov over in them hills.

"I in general, mostly uses it up in a couple ov days, I gin a *vomic* in the first place—then half an hour after that, the short name we've got here for *calomy*. Well, then, when the case looks right, I giv about a wine-glass of *ile*—and next day, the nigger is fitten for *quinine*—and the next day after, he kin walk into the pork and make the hoe fly—its sildom I has em in longer than I tells you on—sometimes in the beginnin of the attack I bleeds, but it won't do, stranger! when the eyes look big and glassy, but Samson in five grain doses every half an hour fur about five hours is just the thing—tha is more people killed by bleedin at the wrong time, than tha is by old death hisself.

Death from Guano Dust.—The London Medical Times describes the case of a farmer, who died after a few days of extreme suffering, from hemorrhage, vomiting, &c., occasioned by his accidentally getting a small quantity of guano dust into his throat.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor; I would not have again troubled you, but for the communication of last week signed Hall & Johnson, Agents Henrietta Steam Boat Company, which they say is to correct a misrepresentation under the signature of "One of the Sufferers." Now in writing the article alluded to, I had no desire to misrepresent those gentlemen or the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, but simply to state what I believed to be a fact, that on a low state of water they did not give that despatch to goods shipped by their boats which they were bound to do by their own interests, being public carriers, and the interests of their patrons. This fact I believed would be attested by many in this community.

The other circumstance, of goods shipped by Boat Odd Fellow on 19th, and delivered on 27th ult., while goods shipped by their Boat on 9th ult. were still on the river, which goods they say were taken with full knowledge that there was a large cargo in advance of them, and that they would have to take their course in turn; of which I must say I was not apprized. I would ask how many of those goods in advance had been delivered between the 9th ult. and 7th inst? I know of only two open Flat loads. Of this I complain, and in regard to the 60 hhds. Molasses brought up last month, but few can flatter themselves thus favored. I hope that with the new Steam Boat Company recently formed, and the long standing of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, together with the private Boat Owners, that we shall have a fair and honorable competition on the river, that will insure despatch, and that we shall none hereafter

SUFFER.

Oct. 8, 1845.

The organs of the free-trade Democracy are in ecstacies at the defeat of the Whig candidates in Maryland, and the organ of the Administration hails the event in strains which must be highly edifying to the Tariff Democracy of Pennsylvania. The government paper proclaims as an especial piece of "good fortune" that it can announce the signal defeat of Messrs. Kennedy and Wethered, champions of Whigery *and of the Tariff of* 1842;" and the sanguine editor, with that presumption to jump to conclusions which is natural to the temperament of a "southern sun," exultingly predicts that this defeat of the Whigs in Maryland "has sounded the last note of the *death-knell of the Tariff of* 1842." This is possible; we shall see. But we incline to think that the benefits which Maryland, in common with her sister States, reaps from the Tariff of 1842, will be continued to her, in spite of her own efforts to overthrow it. We are not surprised at the tone of the official paper, nor find fault with its anticipations. If its wish is father to the thought, it is in keeping with the doctrines of hostility to the protective system which it has ever maintained. We are only surprised at those who, holding opposite doctrines, should have suffered themselves to be deluded by the cant and catchwords of party into the suicidal act of discarding from their service their true friends, and endangering a policy which they know and feel has diffused health, activity, and vigor through every vein and artery of the body politic, and into the industry and prosperity of the remotest hamlet in the land.—*Nat. Int.*

WHAT IS A BABY.

The following is a postscript of a letter to the Editor of the Knickerbocker:

P. S. Whoop! hurrah! light upon the world again. Where are you, my fine Editor? Did I ever talk of dust and ashes! Oh! sir, I lied multitudinously. Every nerve, every muscle, that didn't try to strangle me in that utterance, *lied*. No, sir, let me tell you it's a great world, glorious, magnificent; a world that can't be beat. Talk of the stars and a better world, but don't invite me there yet. Oh, no! this morning is quite too beautiful to leave; and besides I would rather stay, if only to thank God a little longer for this glorious light, this pure air that can echo back my loudest hurrah! And then my boy—but havn't I told you? Why sir, I've got a boy!—*a boy!* ha! ha! I shout it to you—A BOY; fourteen pounds, and the mother a great deal *better* than could be expected. And I say Mr. Editor, it's *mine!*—hurrah and hallelujah forever! Oh! sir, such arms, and such a head! and oh! *he has his mother's lips!* I could kiss them forever! And then, sir, look at his feet, his hands, his chin, his eyes, his everything, in fact—so *"perfectly O. K."* Give me joy, sir;—so you needn't either. I am full now—I run over; and they say that I ran over several old women, and half killing the mother, pulled the doctor by the nose and upset a pothecary's shop on the corner; and then didn't I ring the teabell! Didn't I dance, shout, laugh and cry altogether? The women say they had to tie me up. I don't believe *that*, but who is going to shut his mouth when he has a live baby?—You should have heard his lungs, sir, at the first mouthful of fresh air—such a burst! A little tone in his voice but not pain; excess of joy, sir, from too great sensation. The air bath was so sudden you know.

Think of all this beautiful machinery starting off at once in full motion, all his thousand outside feelers answering to the touch of the cool air; the flutter and crash at the ear; and that curious contrivance the eye looking out wonderingly and bewildered upon the great world, so glorious and dazzling to his unworn perceptions—his net-work of nerves, his wheels, and pulleys, his air pumps and valves, his engines and reservoirs; and all within that beautiful fountain, with its jets and running streams dashing and coursing through the length and breadth, without stint, or pause, making altogether, sir, exactly fourteen pounds!

I am this day multiplied by two. I am a duplicate. I am number one to an indefinite series, and there is my continuation. And you observe, it is not a block, nor a blockhead, nor a painting, nor a fragment of any thing, however beautiful; but a combination of all the arts and sciences in one; painting, sculpture, music, (hear him cry,) mineralogy, chemistry, mechanics (see him kick,) geography and the use of the globes, (see him nurse,) and with all he is perpetual motion—a time piece that will never run down! And who wound it up? But words, sir, are but a mouthing and a mockery!

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 15, 1845.

THE RIVER—is at last in a navigable state, from which appearances lead to a confident hope that it will not again recede during this Fall and Winter. It rose on Saturday and Sunday upwards of 20 feet—more rain having fallen from Saturday morning to Sunday morning than, we think, fell during any month for the last 18 or 20. A very large quantity of goods for this place and the interior may be expected up in a day or two.

We ought heretofore to have stated, that the Steamer Wm. B. Meares, and three Lighters, belonging to the estate of the late Mr. O'Hanlon, were sold at auction some days ago for $11,100, and were bought by a company of our most wealthy and enterprising merchants, whose arrangements are already made to run them on this river.

A new Steamer, of very light draught of water, built by the Henrietta Company, was launched by the rise of water on Sunday night. She is intended to ply on this river, and will be a material accession to the line, especially in periods of low water.

SALE OF BANK STOCK.—Sixty-nine Shares of Cape Fear Bank Stock were disposed of at private sale in this town last week at par, $100 a share, the approaching dividend on.

THE MARYLAND ELECTION has resulted more favorably than might have been expected, under all the circumstances.—The Congressional Delegation stands, as we stated last week, 2 Whigs to 4 Locofocos. But we lost one District by a split between a few hundred Native Americans and the Whig party; and another we lost by only 169 votes.

But it is the Legislative Election over which we have reason to rejoice. The Whig Legislature has heretofore faithfully done its duty,—the most unpopular duty of laying heavy taxes, to preserve untarnished the honor of the State, against the clamor of dishonest Repudiators, and open resisters of the Tax Law. That the people have stood firm in again electing a majority of Whigs to the Legislature, is a subject of sincere congratulation. The House of Delegates consists of 43 Whigs to 39 Locofocos. The Senate stands 14 Whigs to 7 Locos.

THE RAIL ROAD QUESTION.

The Superior Court for Wake, held last week by Judge Settle, despatched a great deal of business; but we believe there was no case of much general interest, except that of the State against the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company. In that case, the Judge gave judgment to foreclose the mortgages on the road, in pursuance of the act passed at the last session of the Legislature. Under that act, the Treasurer of the State is to act as commissioner to sell the road, and is required to give sixty days notice of the time and place of such sale. The Governor is authorised and directed to bid a sum not exceeding $300.000 and the interest unpaid on the bonds endorsed by the State under the act of 1840–'41; and should he become the purchaser, may sell the road, or open books of subscription for stock, and if $400,000 be subscribed and paid into the Treasury, or well secured by personal security and a lien on the shares respectively subscribed, the subscribers shall become proprietors of the road and be a body corporate, &c.

Raleigh Star.

SALE OF THE RAIL ROAD.—The Register of Friday contains the Public Treasurer's advertisement of the Road, and all its effects, franchises, &c., for sale at Auction, in Raleigh, on Monday the 29th of December next. The law of the last session, under which the sale is made, may be found at page 96 of the printed Acts of that session; and the Charter of the Company, which will become the property of the purchaser, is contained in the 2d vol. of the Revised Statutes, page 209.

We intended to publish Treasurer Hinton's advertisement, but on looking into the law of the Legislature, we found that that body, in its wisdom, had ordered its insertion in papers in eight States, North and South, but in none in North Carolina, except two in Raleigh. The Legislature probably thought that nobody in North Carolina either could or would or ought to buy the Road, or cared about the sale. We therefore best carry out their views, perhaps, by omitting to do gratuitously what they were too poor to pay for.

SIGNS OF TROUBLE.—It is generally understood that the Editor of the Union will not be allowed to have the printing of Congress without opposition from his own party; and it is said that Blair & Rives, who have never forgiven the Administration for *requiring* them to sell out the Globe, with all its profitable adjuncts, will be candidates for the Congress printing. This belief is strengthened by the appearance of two sets of proposals for printing the debates, &c. of Congress—one by Blair & Rives, to be called, as heretofore, the "Congressional Globe and Appendix," and the other by Ritchie & Heiss, to be called the "Congressional Union and Appendix." And what is equally significant, Blair & Rives do not advertise theirs in the Union, but in the Intelligencer.

We would advise those who want a more reliable work than either, to take Gales & Seaton's "Congressional Intelligencer," which is only $1 for the long session.

GREAT FIRE IN MONTREAL.—About 100 buildings were destroyed by fire in Montreal on the 4th inst. The buildings were occupied by families of poor persons, and the distress is therefore great.

GEORGIA ELECTION.—The election for Governor and both branches of the Legislature, took place on the 6th. The present excellent Whig Governor, Crawford, was opposed by McAlister, Loco, of Savannah. Returns are received from 69 counties, in which Crawford is 2131 ahead, where Polk beat Clay 624 last Fall. The Whig gain is therefore 2755, and as Polk's majority in the State was but 2019, of course Crawford's election is certain. 24 counties to be heard from.

For the Legislature, the Whigs have lost, so far, 3, and have gained 8, members. Georgia is redeemed.

THE TARIFF.—It is known that the Secretary of the Treasury has issued Circulars, propounding various questions relative to the operation of the Tariff, rates of duties, &c. &c., intended for transmission to the ensuing Congress, and to influence that body to reduce the Tariff, and destroy, or modify, the Protective principle. These Circulars were sent, in the first instance, it is asserted and believed, to those only who were expected to answer them in such way as to further the Anti-Tariff views of Mr. Secretary Walker, and the majority of the Cabinet. But since this party purpose has been exposed, the Circulars have been sent to Whigs also. We have even seen three of them here.

From one of these Circulars it would appear, that the Secretary is actually entertaining the very strange idea of reducing the duties on foreign importations to 12 1-2 per cent! This would be incredible but that the document itself speaks as follows:—

Question "29th. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to twelve and a half per cent., with a corresponding reduction upon all the imports, would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?"

"30th. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?"

"31st. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage from which you could derive greater profits, even after a reduction of the import duties to twelve and a half per cent?"

The popular elections within the last twelve months have resulted so strangely, that we think it worthy of the serious consideration of the Whigs, and especially of Whig Congressmen, whether it is not their duty to aid in a change of the Tariff in many important particulars. If the people of States so deeply interested in the Protective policy as New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, &c., will, for the sake of party triumph, and under party dictation, and by virtue of party humbuggery, aid in placing in power those who are inimical to all *their* interests, why should we of the South, with so much less at stake, stand up to preserve *them* from the evil, and perhaps ruin, which their own infatuation and folly are calculated to bring down upon their heads? Why should *we* insist upon the protection of iron and coal, and cotton and woollen manufactures? It is true that we believe that in the prosperity of these interests in some measure depends the prosperity of the whole country and all other interests. But if the iron and coal men of those States think otherwise, would it not be well to let them have their own way? The country will have no peace till that experiment is tried, and perhaps its trial may not only show its fallacy, but lead to the condemnation of the corrupt set, who, by means of the cry of "down with the Tariff! Free Trade! No Protection!" have crept into power which they abuse to the furtherance of their own selfish ends. Fortunately, in the trial of that experiment, which the above States appear to demand, we are less liable to injury than any other portion of the Union. The revulsions of the monetary world affect us last and least, probably, of all the States. May we not well ask the question, therefore, whether it is not the duty of the few Whigs now in Congress from North Carolina, to stand aside at least, if they cannot favor the extent to which Locofocoism would go, and let those in power carry out their plans, and fully assume that responsibility, which their overwhelming majority properly devolves upon them? We have had no opportunity of ascertaining their views, but respectfully and earnestly throw out the suggestion for the consideration of themselves and their constituents.

There are some particulars in which we hope that every Whig will go as far as any one in altering the Tariff. They are those in which Locofocoism has been most successful in practicing deception. One of these is the minimum system, the most fruitful topic of political cheats and mountebanks. It is not enough that the Whigs show that this system was originally incorporated in the Republican Tariff of 1816, by Mr. Calhoun himself, and that it has been continued in every Tariff since, voted for by every prominent Locofoco, without opposition from Whig or Locofoco, in Congress. It is not enough that they show that it has in effect no operation. All this is straitway nullified by the bold assertion, made and reiterated daily by the demagogue, and which it would seem that stupidity itself would scarcely swallow, that by this system a yard of cotton cloth, which can be bought for 6 cents, has paid a tax or a bounty to the manufacturer of 6 cents! This is the meaning, if it means any thing, of the following extract from a communication which is endorsed by the Editor of the Union, the government organ, in a special recommendation to his readers:—

"Now, we are furnished with incontestible evidence, that cotton fabrics, equal in quality to those which our manufacturers sell for six cents per yard, are bought in England for a penny a yard—equal to two cents our money. It follows, therefore, from their own showing, that they, sell their cheap cottons, which they affirm that they can manufacture cheaper and better in this country than can be made in any other, at a profit of 200 per cent.! Now, if we may rely on the statement of the manufacturers themselves—for the truth of which, they pledge their honor and challenge inquiry—their protection on cheap cotton manufactures, worn mostly by the laboring classes, amounts to 313 per centum! In giving this statement as the amount of protection, I have estimated the cost of transportation, including difference of interest, freight, insurance, &c., at 13 per cent.—the duty of 6 cents on the yard, which costs 2 cents, we know to be 300 per cent."

There is not one particle of truth in all these assertions. No such fabrics can be made in England, or any where else, for a penny a yard,—unless the maker steal the raw material. It would require very nearly if not quite, a penny's worth of raw cotton in England, (to say nothing of the labor bestowed upon it,) to make such a yard of cotton cloth as the manufacturers sell in this country for 6 cents. All that the writer says, and the Union endorses, of the manufacturers' saying or showing that they sell at 200 per cent. profit, and are protected to the amount of 313 per cent., is so manifestly false that no man of the least pretensions to honesty would assert it. But yet it all passes current with the "Democracy." Strange, that a single man of the party can be found investing his money in lands and negroes, and lending it out at 6 per cent. a year, if he could get 313 per cent. of protection, and 200 per cent. of profit, by investing it in manufactures! And yet such monstrosities are believed, or affected to be believed, by the whole Locofoco party.

There are many other things in the Tariff which are made the means of similar deception and fraud, but it is unnecessary to specify them. We say, let them be repealed, and the fang drawn from the serpent's tooth.

But we hope no one of any party, will be found to sustain Mr. Walker's notion of reducing the Tariff to so low a rate as 12 1-2 per cent. Such a rate of duty would either leave the National Treasury bankrupt, for want of due supplies of revenue from Customs, or, if that revenue should be sufficient, it could only be by importing more foreign goods than the country could pay for, and thus every body but the government would be bankrupted. This will be made plain by a few facts and figures.

The revenue required for the support of government will not probably be less than 25 millions of dollars a year. To produce a *net* revenue of that amount, with duties at 12 1-2 per cent., would require at least 225 millions of imports, supposing every thing to be taxed, including tea and coffee and all the other free articles. Our importations are usually about 100 millions, which we can readily pay for by shipments of produce and manufactures. But how shall we pay for the surplus 125 millions of imports! All the specie now in the country, including all that is in the banks, which nobody estimates to amount to 100 millions, would not suffice to pay the debt thus incurred in one year. How could it be paid! The effort to pay it would break nearly every bank and merchant in the land, and these could not break without breaking up every other interest. But suppose the imports reached only 150 millions, that would be about 50 millions more than we could pay for by the ordinary modes, of produce, &c., and yet it would give the government only about 15 millions of net revenue—leaving a deficiency of ten millions. The remainder would have to be supplied by loans, treasury notes, or by direct taxes.

This is no *party* view of such a monstrous proposition as that of Mr. Secretary Walker. It addresses itself to the plain understanding of every man of every party.

IMPORTANT.—After the above was written, we received in the Baltimore Patriot, a letter from its very intelligent correspondent at Washington, in which it is stated that our view as above expressed of the duty of the Whig Congressmen, is already actually resolved upon by "a large number of the Whig members." The letter is so interesting that we copy it, as follows:—

WASHINGTON, October 6, 1845.

To the Editor of the Baltimore Patriot:

It is time for the friends of the Tariff—for the manufacturers and the mechanics of Maryland, whose business has been made to thrive and flourish by that Tariff, and for the iron masters and dealers in coal in Pennsylvania—and for all others, in every portion of the country to whose business the Tariff has been the life-spring—it is time for them all to prepare for a different state of things. *The Tariff will be repealed! It must go down!* It has imparted health, life, vigor and prosperity to the business of the whole country—*but down it goes!*

Such, however, is not the *design* of the Administration, which is one of the greatest *cheats* that ever imposed upon a confiding people. The talk and bluster about reducing the Tariff to the *revenue standard* is all sheer moonshine! The Administration wishes to keep open the Tariff question for another Presidential campaign—and it hopes to effect its object in this wise: It calculates upon all the Whigs in Congress to vote against the repeal of the Tariff, and that a sufficient number of Locofocos in one house or the other can be *induced* to vote the same way, to defeat the measure—and thus, that the Tariff will be preserved and the country will prosper, while the Administration will still go on singing its song of reduction to the *revenue standard!*

This was Mr. Polk's game, when Governor of Tennessee, in relation to the resumption of specie payments by the Banks of that State. Oh, said he and his strikers in the Legislature, the Banks shall resume or wind up. Resolutions shall be passed to that effect! All knew that if such resolutions were to pass, the three Stock Banks in the State would not heed or suffer by them, while the State Bank and its Branches would be obliged to obey the mandate, and go down with a crash that would do incalculable injury to the people all over the State. Nevertheless resolutions after resolutions for the Banks to resume were introduced and discussed learnedly and furiously, and then voted down, the Whigs voting against them, and just Locofocos enough voting the same way (very refractory fellows, of course!) to effect the *object* of Mr. Polk and his strikers and counsellors!

Among the latter was Mr. Samuel H. Laughlin, now Recorder of the Land Office in this city. He was Mr. Polk's standard-bearer in the Senate, and made furious speeches in favor of compelling the Banks to resume. He could always rely upon three or four Locofocos to vote with the Whigs—enough to defeat the resumption resolutions. At last, seeing through and getting tired of Mr. Polk and Mr. Laughlin's game, the Whig members took the gentlemen at their word, and Mr. Laughlin's resumption resolutions passed both houses!

Here was a pretty state of things! No signature by the Governor was required to make the resolutions the law of the State! The State Bank and its Branches, filled by Mr. Polk with Locofoco Directors, were doomed! What was to be done? A consultation of a most earnest nature took place—and the result was, the next morning *Mr. Laughlin made and carried a motion to reconsider* the vote by which the resolutions had been adopted! And so the Bank was saved—to loan out many thousands of dollars to Locofoco politicians which will never be returned!

On the subject of the Tariff, a similar *cheat* will be attempted in the next Congress—but not with the same ultimate success! I have it from the best sources of correct information that a large number of the Whig members have resolved to let the *Destructives* have their own way and break down the Tariff to their hearts' content! The Administration has a majority in both houses of Congress. It *professes* a desire to repeal the Tariff. It will have the opportunity of doing so—and if it can thereby make the country more prosperous than it now is, why let Mr. Polk and his party have the credit that will thereby be due to them. The people will soon find whether Mr. Polk's measures, or rather those which he now preaches, are better than Whig measures, and whether the times will be any better, or the means and credit of the country more ample than at present, by the repeal of the Tariff of 1842!

One thing is certain—repealed that Tariff will be! The Whigs in Congress are not going to be *used* to save it in order that the benefit may accrue to Mr. James K. Polk and his party!

Another *cheat* will be attempted to be played off, on the Oregon question. But it will be frustrated! The Whigs will hold the Locofocos up to their doctrine, that *all of Oregon*, up to 54 degrees 40 minutes, up to the Russian line, *is ours*, and a large number of them will vote with the Locofocos to that effect! Mr. Polk and his party will not be able to *skulk*, though they will try to do so—as you will see.

POTOMAC.

The "Free Trade" South Carolinians having become uneasy to know whether Mr. Polk would—as they hold he is pledged to do—go with them in their efforts to break down the tariff, have called out Mr. McDuffie, one of their Senators, in a letter, in which he declares *his* confidence that Mr. Polk is really against the protection of the industry of the country. This move in South Carolina is nothing, we believe, but an adroit one on the part of the leader of "the party" there, to "head" Mr. Polk, and keep him from running off with the Pennsylvania branch of the Locofoco party. Whether they will succeed remains to be seen.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

The U. S. Steamer Princeton sailed from Pensacola for Vera Cruz on the 30th ult. under circumstances which excited a good deal of interest. Despatches came by mail from Washington, with orders to the Steamer to proceed with them without an hour's delay. They were received at sunset, and at sunrise the next morning the Steamer was under way. It was rumored at Pensacola, that these despatches contained a conciliatory overture to Mexico with regard to Texas.

DUELLING.—Scarcely a day passes without a duel at New Orleans, and sometimes the public are treated to two in one day.

There is *not the slightest foundation* for the assertion of the Wilmington Journal, that the Editor of the Observer feels or shows "that he committed a false step," in writing the article of the 17th ult. to which that paper takes exception, or that he feels desirous of "hiding" that or any thing else that he has published. There is nothing in that article which we would recall, or which we do not believe to be perfectly true.

Our readers will doubtless recollect a notice of the horrid murder of Mrs. Mary West, an aged lady, and of her grandson, a lad between 10 and 12 years of age, and the burning of the dwelling-house, in the vicinity of Salisbury, copied from the Carolina Watchman; which crimes it was supposed were committed for the purpose of concealing a robbery. At the last term of the Superior Court for Davie county, Judge Pearson presiding, a man by the name of *Jacob Cotton*, charged with these crimes, was tried and found guilty; "guilty of the burglary, guilty of the murder, and guilty of the arson." He was sentenced to be hung on the 24th of October. Since his conviction, Cotton has made a *confession*, and implicates three other persons, two of whom (Peyton Hasket and David Voluntine,) have been arrested and committed to jail.—*Hillsborough Recorder.*

We learn that the third person implicated by the confession of Cotton died a few days ago, under the influence of agitation and fear at the discovery of his guilt. On seeing an officer approach he was suddenly seized with violent illness, and died in about 24 hours!

GREAT WORK.—The three millions of dollars necessary to complete the great Rail Road from New York to Erie, has been subscribed in the city of New-York, the books are closed, and the work will now be resumed, forthwith. About one-fourth of the whole distance, we believe, is already completed and in use.

A WORLD'S CONVENTION.—Some hundred or two of crazy geniuses, male and female, with the celebrated Robert Owen at their head, have lately been holding a meeting in New York, dignified by the high-sounding title of "the World's Convention," which has excited more fun than any meeting of modern days. It was about a week in session, including one Sunday, which sacred day did not at all interrupt their discussions. Its avowed object was to devise "a plan for the melioration of the condition of mankind;" and almost every individual present had a plan of his own, nearly all of which were adopted unanimously, though scarcely any two were consistent with each other, and scarcely any one can be comprehended either by those who offered or those who adopted them. They all appeared to agree in one or two points, such as, that there ought to be no punishment for crime, except what is necessary to restrain the offender; and the agrarian doctrine, that there should be an equal division of land, was exceedingly popular. Under it, these idle loafers, and others who are too lazy to work for land, would hope to come in for an equal share of what the industrious have acquired. As might be expected, also, they were for "free trade," and would abolish all custom-houses, armies, navies and embassies.

The following proceedings will give a fair idea of the Convention. There is much more like this reported in the N. Y. papers:—

Mr. Hays said, that he was a citizen of the old world, and a member of the old world's Republic. My religious and political creed is truth, sound reason, and honesty. And I offer the following resolutions, which I ask the Convention to pass, as I proceed:

1. "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it;" and that is, to read and understand the Bible, the Koran, and the theology of China and Hindostan, and also to write and understand the five common rules of arithmetic. [Laughter. Cries of "Give us the Koran," "Don't make fun of the Convention!" &c.]

The resolution was put, and failed.

Mr. Hayes—So you go against training up a child in the way he should go!

A member—No! put that part by itself, and see!

Mr. Hayes read his second resolution. No hireling clergy, and no church property except the edifices for public worship. "The love of money is the root of all evil." [Another burst of laughter.]

The second resolution was lost.

Mr. Hayes—Another Bible sentiment condemned!

At this point, the confusion was very great; some laughing, some talking, some calling order, some hissing, and some clapping their hands. Babel was nothing to it.

Mr. Hayes then said he would read the rest of his resolutions together, and the assemblage might vote them up or down, as they chose. [Applause.]

3. No hireling judges, councillors nor lawyers, all matters of controversy to be adjusted and settled by arbitration without fee or reward. "A gift blindeth the eyes and preventeth justice."

4. No corporations, no charter rights, no privileged persons, and all offices to be filled by the assembled people, being householders. [Cries "that's toryism!" Laughter, hisses, and a row.]

5. Every householder shall be entitled to a vote, in the election of officers to all places of trust, to uphold the dignity of law and order, to administer justice, to keep the peace. [More agitation! "Very well for Scotland where you came from!" &c. &c.]

6. A gold, silver and copper currency, the only medium of exchange through the world's republic. [Cries of "That's Bentonian," "Go it, yellow boys!" &c. &c.]

7. The statutes and laws given by God for the government of mankind, as now recorded in the Bible, are to be the only code of laws throughout the world's republic, and the penalties thereunto attached to be strictly and quickly enforced with punctuality, and without partiality.

The question was put on all these resolutions, and they were lost by acclamation.

Mr. Hayes also laid down these distinct propositions; man is a free agent, as free as the wild ass,—he rangeth the mountains and seeketh after *every green thing;* a probationary being: 1. a child; 2. a boy; 3. a man physical; 4. a man rational, at 45 years of age. [Roars of laughter.] Destined to eternal happiness or misery, according to his merits and demerits, circumstances and powers, the creature of circumstances; ambition begets wirepullers, falsehood, fraud, deceit, &c.; idolatry is the beginning of all evil; all the old philosophers, Moses, and lawgivers, patriarchs, prophets, Jews, Christ and the apostles, Mahomet, Confucius, Fo, are unanimous in sounding the alarm to sound reason, of hypocritical imposters, which come in sheep's clothing. ["Clear as mud."]

A member sent up to the chair the following resolution:

"Resolved, that the thanks of this Convention be presented to Mr. Hayes for his *clear* and *lucid* plan of benefiting mankind; and that he be requested *to explain what it all means.*" [Much merriment.]

The Chair. Who offers this?

A Voice. *Smith!* [Roars.]

The Chair. What Smith?

A Voice. *John* Smith! [Shrieks of laughter.]

The Chair. The last part kills the first; and of course it's dead! [Laughter.]

A Voice. Well! *That is* the coolest way for a presiding officer to get rid of a resolution, to be sure!

This is only a sample of the doings of these people. Much that was decidedly bad was proposed and applauded. All sorts of revolutionary schemes; propositions to release criminals from the Penitentiary, on the plea that said criminals asserted their innocence of the crimes of which they had been convicted, &c. &c.

"My lad," said a young lady, to a boy carrying an empty mail bag, "are you a mail boy?"

"Ye duz'nt think I'm a female boy, doz ye?"

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 4.

Later from Texas.—By the arrival of the schooner Mary, Brower, master, sailed from Galveston on the 21st ult., we have papers from that city to the 20th. Our previous advices were to the 17th. There is not an item of news for this country to be found in the papers we have seen. The latest intelligence in Galveston from Vera Cruz was received there by way of this city.—*Picayune.*

New Sugar.—The editor of the St. Martinsville Creole has been shown a sample of this year's sugar manufactured on the plantation of Valerian Martin, of the Parish of Lafayette. It is of fair quality and will command a good price. Mr. Martin, commenced sugar making since the 20th ult., and reports his whole crop as ready for milling.—*Ibid.*

The Cotton Crop.—Gen. Jesse Speight, of Mississippi, and a cotton planter of much experience, gives it as his opinion, in a communication to the Columbus Democrat, that the present cotton crop will not much exceed 2,000,000 bales. He writes the communication from having seen in the Albany Argus, a statement to the effect that the crop would prove a heavy one amounting to 2,500,000 bales, and intimates that the Argus is influenced by "manifest misrepresentation, or the grossest ignorance," in its article.—*Ibid.*

RAIL-ROAD FROM RALEIGH TO FAYETTEVILLE.

The North Carolinian, Observer and Standard are discussing the propriety of making a rail road from Fayetteville to this city. Such a medium of communication would benefit both places, and should the road then be extended, as it no doubt would, to intersect the South Carolina rail road, it would operate greatly to the advantage of the Raleigh and Gaston road, and afford increased facilities for travelling and the transportation of produce; and we should, therefore, be glad to see the work accomplished, and, with the Observer, think it will be done in the course of time, but that we are not yet prepared for the undertaking. The contemplated turnpikes are of vastly more importance; the State has ordered a survey, as a preparatory step, and has a fund with which to make them; let them be first established; let the Neuse be thoroughly improved and put in order for steam navigation; and then for the Fayetteville road!—*Raleigh Star.*

We take the occasion to respond to the opinion of the Star, that "the contemplated turnpikes are of vastly more importance." Turnpikes *we can make;* but when we begin about railroads we make nothing but a *great long talk.*

Nothing short of an extensive *system* of railroads can result in general advantage to the great producing classes of the State. And the establishment of such system, throughout our sparsely settled country, with our limited and slowly accumulating means, and within any given time, is felt to be impracticable.

At the last Legislature a survey was ordered for two turnpikes—one from Raleigh westward; the other from Fayetteville westward, to intersect the first at some point east of the Yadkin. This was judiciously conceived; but it is deeply to be regretted that the amount appropriated for the survey, is not sufficient to ensure the business well and accurately done. Still, we hope that such plans, estimates, &c. may be submitted to the next Assembly as will enable them to take hold of the work in earnest.—*Greensborough Patriot.*

The Crops.—A letter from Union District, dated 4th inst., says: "I am glad to hear from St. John's that they have made bread and a tolerable crop of cotton. A disastrous reverse is the case here, for we have literally made nothing. I planted 120 acres of corn and have made 100 bushels; and 105 acres of cotton, and I will not make more than 10 bags, if so much. We had a fine crop of peas and crab-grass, on which we expected to winter our stock; but our hopes are now finally blasted. A worm, too, has made its appearance in our fields, which is very destructive to all kinds of vegetation—destroying grass, pea-vines, and cotton. The aspect of our fields is that of the month of January."—*Charleston Courier.*

The Charleston (S. C.) Railroad.—The following are the receipts of this railroad for the times named, exclusive of the mail contract:

1842—From 1st Jan. to 30th Sept. 9 mos.	$234,351
1843—From 1st Jan. to 30th Sept. 9 mos.	256,908
1844—From 1st Jan. to 30th Sept. 9 mos.	300,774
1845—From 1st Jan. to 30th Sept. 9 mos.	357,684

The Washington Union says: "We have always supposed that the business of finding fault with an administration was the business of opponents and not friends." "This," remarks the St. Louis Era, "is a servile slavish doctrine. Every free press in the United States should boldly censure what is wrong in the administration whether it is opposed to it or not. The fact that a measure is opposed or censured by a friend will be likely to have a far more salutary influence in procuring reform than the denunciations of opponents. The business of an honest press is to expose abuses, and find fault with official delinquencies whenever they occur, and not to conceal and connive at them."

The doctrine of the Union is fully recognized and acted on by such Locofoco papers as the Louisville Democrat, but we rejoice to see that there are some Locofoco papers which take a far different and juster view of their duties to themselves and to the country.—*Louisville Journal.*

Affection of Elephants.—I have seen many strong instances of the attachment of brutes to man, but I do not think I ever saw that feeling so strongly manifested as by a very young elephant that was brought to this country. Never was parent more fondly caressed by a child than was the keeper of this affectionate creature by his charge. If he absented himself even for a moment, the little elephant became restless, and if the absence was continued for a few moments its distress was quite painful to the spectator. After trying the different fastenings of its prison with its as yet weak proboscis, it would give vent to the most lamentable pinings, which only ceased when its friend and protector reappeared; and then how it would run to him, passing its infant trunk round his neck, his arm, his body, and lay its head upon his bosom. The poor man had a weary time of it. He was a close prisoner; nor was he released at night even, for he was obliged to sleep by the side of his nursling, which would have pined and died if left by itself.—*Colburn's Magazine.*

"MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS."

Speaking of the comprehensive propositions for reform of various kinds, under discussion by the "World's Convention," the Convention of Laborers, &c., the U. S. Gazette says that one of the greatest reforms that could be wrought would be the adoption for practice of the old wholesome but plain rule of conduct—

"MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS."

The prevailing tendency of society to transgress this good rule is thus commented on by the Charleston Evening News:

"Of all the unruly appetites and passions which afflict poor human nature, there is none more debased in its motives—more disgusting in its objects, than that insatiable thrist for scandal which seems to form part and parcel of the political disposition. That well known axiom "mind your own business," which has sometimes been elevated to the dignity of the eleventh commandment, though apparently the easiest to be kept, is undoubtedly more frequently transgressed, than any of the original and authentic ten. Every man seems to think that it is the main business of his life to overlook his neighbor's conduct, and enter into the details of his neighbor's business. The prudent question which the Samian sage taught his disciples, that each man should propound to himself on retiring to rest at night, "what have I done this day," has received a new reading, and the interrogatory seems now to be: "In what has my neighbor been engaged."

It is this insatiable curiosity after other men's business, that makes autobiography, as the most minute in its details, the most interesting of all kinds of biography, that gives to Sunday papers their popularity, and that fills a court-house in a trial for libel more rapidly than in a case of murder."

The Wetumpka Whig says that during the late religious revivals at Montgomery and Wetumpka, the Hon. James E. Belser, ex-member of Congress, the Hon. Wm. L. Yancey, Representative of the 3d Congressional District, and Sampson W. Harris, State Senator for Coosa and Autauga, were among the number of those who made profession of religion.

Hay.—The price of this article, says the Philadelphia Chronicle, has advanced 25 per cent. within 30 days. Farmers refuse to part with their stock, fearing to fall short before the winter is over. The hay harvest did not produce half a crop, owing to the long spell of very hot weather.

A Predicament.—A young lady in Cincinnati was lately undergoing the tie matrimonial, but when the minister required the little monosyllable "yes," she took second thoughts, and replied "no." She considered that there was too great disparity in their ages, and left the room, humming "An old man would be wooing," to the discomfiture of the poor bridegroom.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

Riches.—"I wish I was worth a million of dollars." Why?" "Then I should not be obliged to work; should not be troubled with bills and notes, and should enjoy myself as the years pass by." "Did you know it, dear fellow, you are just as happy at your shoemaker's bench, tapping shoes for James Deering, Sam Chadwick, and Isaac Sturdivant, as if you were worth as much as they are. And ask these men and they will tell you so. All they have is what they can eat and drink, and you have the same. Their cares are more numerous than yours, and let a stranger pass you or one of them in the street, and he could not tell who is worth his thousands and who is the poor shoemaker. Be contented, then, and toil on without longing for wealth. You are happier without it, if you could only but think so."

MARRIED,

In Christ Church, in Raleigh, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rector, Rev. Dr. Mason, DUNCAN K. MacRAE, Esq., United States District Attorney, to Miss VIRGINIA HENRY, daughter of Louis D. Henry, Esq.

At Stratford, Ct., on the 2d instant, in Christ Church, by Rev. J. Morgan, Rev. C. W. EVEREST, Rector of Grace Church, Hamden, to CATHARINE ANNE, daughter of the late Capt. George R. Dowdall.

In New York, on the 7th inst. at the Church of the Ascension, by the Rev. J. M. Wainwright, D. D., the Rev. G. THURSTON BEDELL, (Rector of that Church,) to JULIA, daughter of the late James Strong, all of that city.

In Anson County, on the 2d instant, by the Rev. William Knight, Mr. CHRISTOPHER C. STRICKLIN to Miss SUSAN S., daughter of Col. E. M. Sibley; all of said county. Also, on the 2d inst., by the Rev. Dwight Hays, Maj. JAMES EASON to Miss ANEKIE SEAGO.

Near Bennettsville, S. C., on the 2d inst., Mr. DANIEL L. McLEOD, formerly of Cumberland county, N. C., to Miss MARY SPEARS, daughter of W. Spears, of Marlborough District, S. C.

In Raleigh, on the 3d inst., by the Rev. Drury Lacy, Mr. WM. R. LOVE to Miss LOUISA TERRY, daughter of Mr. William Terry.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Oct. 14.

Brandy, peach,	75 a 1 00	Iron,	4 a 5
Ditto, apple,	40 a 45	Molasses,	33 a 35
Bacon,	8 a 9	Oats,	30 a 35
Coffee,	7½ a 9	Nails, cut,	5½ a 6
Cotton,	6½ a 7	Sugar, br'n,	8 a 11
Corn,	50 a 60	Salt, bu.,	45 a 50
Candles, F. F.,	15	Ditto, sack,	$2
Flour,	4½ a 5	Wheat, n'w,	80 a 85
Feathers,	25 a 28	Whiskey,	40 a 42

WILMINGTON MARKET.—Oct 9.

Our report of the Market will be meagre this week. The rivers still continue very low. Little country produce arriving.

Naval Stores.—About 1000 bbls. Turpentine arrived during the past week, which sold at 2 64 to 2 70—last sales 2 75. Tar sells freely at 1 65—none in market.

Timber and Lumber.—Our quotations of Timber differ little from our last report. There is little or none arriving. We quote at 6 to 7 50. No River Lumber in market.

Shingles.—None in market—last sales 2 50.

Staves.—None arriving—quotations nominal.

Corn.—A cargo of North Carolina Corn sold at auction on Wednesday, at 43½ cents.

Rice.—We have been shewn a samp'e of the new crop, which looks beautiful. It has been brought to market by Richard Quince, Esq., and is the first which has arrived this season. It is held at $4 75, and $4 50 has been offered.

Journal.

CHERAW MARKET—Oct. 7.

Bagging 18 to 22. Bale Rope 10 to 11. Bacon 8½ to 9. Beeswax 22 to 24. Cotton 6½ to 7. Coffee 7 to 9. Corn 62½ to 75. Flour 6 00. Feathers 25 to 32. Iron 5 to 6 50. Molasses 35 to 40. Nails, cut, 6 to 6½. Sugar, brown, 8 to 10; Loaf 15 to 17. Salt, sack, 1 60 to 1 70.

At New York, Upland Cotton 6¾ to 9. Flour 4 81 to 4 87. Southern Corn 60. Turpentine 2 87 to 2 94. Beeswax 30. Whiskey 23 to 24.

At Augusta, Cotton 6 to 8—principally 7 to 7½. At Columbia 7½ to 8. At Hamburg 6¾ to 7¾. At Camden 6¾ to 7¾. At Macon 5 to 7.

At Charleston, Cotton 6¾ to 8½. Rice 4½ to 4¾. Oats 36.

Total receipts of Cotton 89,365 bales, against 93,071 last year.

DIED,

In Montgomery County, on the 1st inst., ELI W. CHRISTIAN, Esq., leaving a wife and one child to mourn his premature death.

In Orange county, on the 2d inst., Mrs. SARAH JANE LATTA, wife of Mr. John Latta, and daughter of Mr. William Duskins, aged about 20 years.

In Franklin County, on Friday last, after a brief illness, WILLIAM A. JEFFREYS, Esq., Senator in our last Legislature from that County.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

October 5.—Brig Philma from Savannah; Sloop Gleaner from Shallotte. 6.—Brigs Emily Cummings from Turks Island, C. H. Appleton from Philadelphia; Schrs. E. S. Powell from New York, J. D. Jones from do., H. Wescott from Philadelphia. 7.—Brigs Ada & Eliza from St. Thomas, Samuel N. Gott from Philadelphia; Schr. North Carolina from Philadelphia. 8.—Brig Tam O'Shanter from ——; Schr. Morning Star from Nassau. 9.—Schr. Peruvian from Charleston.

I. O. O. F.

THE Members of "Cross Creek Lodge, No. 4," are requested to meet at the Lodge Room on FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, at the usual hour. A general attendance is requested, as business of importance will be brought forward.

J. M. STEDMAN, Sec'y.

Oct. 11, 1845.

DENTISTRY.

THE Subscriber having located himself in this place for the purpose of practising DENTISTRY, offers his services to the public generally. Being a regular graduate both in Dentistry and Medicine, and having had every opportunity to make himself thoroughly and practically acquainted with all operations belonging to Dentistry, hopes that all who may require his services will give him a trial. He pledges himself to Extract, Plug, and cleanse teeth in the most careful and satisfactory manner. He will also insert incorruptible artificial teeth, either on pivot or gold, on the most improved and substantial plans. All irregularities of the teeth in young persons will be removed by timely application. This, as well as almost every other operation in Dentistry, has been neglected by parents and guardians generally, thereby ruining the symmetry and beauty of the face, when by applying to a Dentist, the most frightful deformity might have been obviated.

Dr. Hall may be found at Mrs. Smith's Boarding House for the present, where he will be happy to wait upon all who may require his services.

Ladies will be waited on at their homes when requested.

E. M. HALL, M. D., D. D. S.

Fayetteville, Oct. 14, 1845. 80tf

REAL ESTATE

AT AUCTION.

ON Monday 13th October, will be sold at the Market House,

1 Lot on Bow street.

1 Lot and Warehouse in Campbellton.

1 Lot and Warehouse below McLauchlin's Shop.

The Store on Person street, on leased ground, now occupied by J. W. Wooten.

The Store on Person street, next to the above, occupied by G. W. Carver.

Terms at Sale.

WILLKINGS, Auctioneer.

Sept. 17, 1845. 76tf

☞ The above Sale is postponed till THURSDAY the 23d inst., when it will take place as above.

☞ Also will be sold, (to be removed,) the building at the foot of Haymount, formerly occupied as a Carpenter's Shop by Mr. John Kennedy.

At the last term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, the following gentlemen were appointed Superintendents of Common Schools for Cumberland County, namely:

Malcom McKay, John C. Smith, David Gillis, C. T. Gardner, John Evans, Alexander Murchison, William McMillan, Warren Winslow, John Green, Joel Williams, Esquires.

☞ A meeting of the Board of Superintendents will be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on TUESDAY the 11th day of November next, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a Chairman.

J. McLAURIN, Clk.

Oct. 8, 1845. 80-4w

Tan Yard for Sale.

THERE is now for sale a first rate TAN YARD in the Town of Fayetteville, with all the necessary Sheds and Shops, complete; and five acres of ground, part of it good meadow land. There is also a good dwelling house and out houses on the lot, in good repair. It is believed that any person thoroughly understanding the business, who would prosecute it with vigor, can make money at it in this place. There is no other Tan Yard in this place, or within 50 miles of it.

For terms, apply to

WM. BRANSON, Person st.

Oct. 10, 1845. 80tf

Turpentine, Rosin, &c.

THE Subscriber, who is well acquainted with the standing of purchasers of Turpentine, Rosin, &c. respectfully solicits consignments of the above articles.

Unexceptionable references given.

Expenses of storing, handling, &c. at the *lowest* rates. Address,

SAMUEL KIMBER,

Brooks' Wharf, Philadelphia.

Oct. 10, 1845. 80-6w

VALUABLE LAND

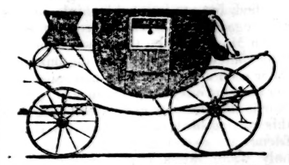
FOR SALE.

ON FRIDAY the 24th inst., the Subscriber will sell to the highest bidder, the PLANTATION on which he resides, lying on and near the Camden Stage Road, nineteen miles West of Fayetteville, in the county of Robeson, embracing five hundred acres, part of which is in a state of high cultivation. The Land is well timbered, and within a convenient distance of Rockfish. Any person wishing to purchase, will do well to come and examine before the day of sale. Terms liberal and made known on the day of sale.

DUNCAN G. McINNIS.

October 4, 1845. 80-2w

Encourage Home Manufactures.



Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, September 5, 1846.

POETRY.

THE ROAD OF LIFE.

BY SAMUEL LOVER.

Oh! youth, happy youth! what a blessing:
In the freshness of dawn and of dew;
When hope the young heart is caressing,
And our griefs are but light and few.
But in life as it swiftly glides o'er us,
Some musing for sadness we find:
In youth we've our troubles before us—
In age we leave pleasure behind.

Ay, trouble's the post boy that drives us
Up hill, till we get to the top;
While joy's an old servant behind us,
We call on forever to stop.
Oh, put on the drag, joy, my jewel,
As long as the sunset still glows;
Before it is dark 'twould be cruel
To haste to the hill-foot's repose.

But there stands an inn we must stop at—
An extinguisher swings for a sign;
That house is but cold and but narrow,
But the prospect beyond is divine!
And there, whence there's never returning,
When we travel, as travel we must,
May the gates be all free for our journey,
And the tears of our friends lay the dust.

FROM THE WILMINGTON CHRONICLE.

Charleston—its people—condition—prospects—refinement—Battery—literature, &c.

"But behold the vain man and observe the arrogant: he clotheth himself in rich attire; he walketh in the public street; he casteth round his eyes, and courteth observation."

I flatter myself, Mr. Editor, that a letter from this city will not be unacceptable.—Charleston has a beautiful harbour, and is finely situated for trade: that its population has diminished since 1830, as appears from the last census; that while the cities of the North have risen rapidly to wealth and importance, it has remained stationary or has only performed what is termed a countermarch, can only be accounted for by turning the eye from its natural advantages to its population. As in unhappy Italy, "man is the only growth that dwindles here." The business part of the community, that portion worthy of the name, consists of enterprising men from the North. The native citizens, indolent, and laboring under a state of mental and physical torpor, are incapable of that degree of activity and assiduity, which alone can command success in mercantile pursuits. In some of the commercial houses you may observe a few of the scions of a decayed aristocracy, who compensate themselves for a loss of dignity by a more "recherche" style of dress, and a more exquisite and killing "imperial" or "moustache"—but these are rare instances. The majority of the indigenous citizens shun all vulgar employment, and, like the Spaniard, grow prouder as they become poorer.—The fashionable class, and the "Bloods," (for here in Democratic South Carolina they have an aristocracy of blood,) are extremely fond of parade and show; and ape all the follies of those divisions of the British nobility which are respectively led by the Marquis of Waterford, and Count D'Orsay—but at an immeasurable distance. We understand that it is vulgar here, to remain in town at Christmas, and in consequence every man once a year retires to his country seat, the majority of them, like Jack Brag, possessing "a little place in Surrey."

There are some fine houses in Charleston built of brick, and stuccoed so as to resemble stone. Ask a Charlestonian abroad of what material the Charleston Hotel or Theatre is constructed—he will not fib, but will hesitate, shake his head, declare he does not know, and probably carelessly remark that it looks like granite. The fashionable world has been lately smitten with a marvellous love of picturesque scenery, which propels hundreds of them in the summer to our mountains in Buncombe, where the cheap accommodations enable them to nurse their estates, and husband their resources for an occasional trip North. The humble stranger experiences but little hospitality here. Eager for notoriety, the attention paid to eminent men and bookmaking travellers, has enabled the population of this City to figure in print, and acquire the reputation of a virtue which they do not possess. The ladies are not generally pretty, though we have seen some lovely faces. Our fair country-women, forgetful that "a plain garment best adorneth a beautiful woman," delight in an inordinate display of finery, the major part of them being ridiculously overdressed. We would recommend them to study the purer and severer taste of Chestnut street. The Library is rather a small affair. The press has recently issued a volume styled the Charleston Book, as a proud memorial of their literary success,—of this volume we can only say with the Richmond Whig that it is neatly printed, and prettily covered—we will only add, however, that one of its most respectable articles is from the pen of a *North Carolinian*. The South Carolinian loves grandeur; he talks grandiloquently; writes in swelling periods; and even the smallest fellow amongst them looks grand. I was attracted to the Battery by its reputation, but was sorely disappointed. It is not, but with taste and a liberal expenditure of money might be made, a charming and delightful promenade—as yet, not one well sized tree interposes its foliage as a shelter between the head of the visitor, and a scorching sun. The Markets are well constructed, and well supplied; but are infested by birds, universally regarded as foul elsewhere. In walking in Market street, the way is often literally contested with you by the buzzards. After such a sight he who can relish dinner need not envy the stoicism of Diogenes. Nor is this the only evil experienced from this carrion-bird, of which our Charleston friends are so strangely enamoured. The only water drank here is collected from the roofs of houses into cisterns: the roofs are usually protected by broken glass, but still the black wings of the birds are seen to hover over them like dark clouds. How our Charleston friends after such a sight can garulously talk of Castalian Springs, and the bird of Jove, we cannot conceive. We trust that there is yet a better day in store for the South Carolinians, for though we laugh at their follies and absurdities, we really must confess a sneaking liking for our sister State. They must work; must learn that pride is a starving diet; must turn from their visionary dreams of wonders to be caused by "Free Trade;" and must abandon their idle hopes of wealth to be won by a direct trade with Europe, and prosperity to be based upon the ruins of New York and Boston. The rice lands are good but their average crop is about ten bushels less to the acre than on the Cape Fear. The lands in the interior of the State are sterile and a large portion of its population would probably starve were it not for our North Carolina flocks and granaries. Charleston is mostly fed by our Roanoke Planters, one of whom alone will this year make 30,000 barrels of corn.

South Carolina will be poorly represented in the next Congress. Calhoun is in retirement, cultivating, we trust with success, that philosophy which alone can secure contentment to his eagle-winged but restless, plotting, ambitious spirit. McDuffie, a native of Robeson County, N. C., is but a melancholy wreck of his former self. Pickens since his chastisement in the House of Representatives by Stanley, seems to be in a state of collapse.—Rhett, a native of the Cape Fear, will be, undoubtedly, their ablest man. Memminger, we have never heard of since he had that pleasant interview at Columbia, in the Rail Road meeting, with Clingman. Our State is not popular here. The South Carolinian thinks that he who does not brag has nothing to boast of; and therefore North Carolina modesty is with him a silent confession of inferiority. Their papers abound with what courtesy must style witticisms at the expense of the Old North State, witticisms that are thrown away, for our people do not affect South Carolina politics and rarely take South Carolina papers. In our State slave labor making turpentine, receives twice as large a compensation as the same labor receives when cultivating the best lands in South Carolina. The rich lands in our State are generally the vallies of the rivers, our Rail Road intersecting these streams at right angles and traversing the piney region, of the Seacoast, the traveller sees but little of our fertile soil, and often utters ridiculous comments on the pine, which serves only to manifest his ignorance of its value. The South Carolinian who takes most airs on himself, and makes most pretensions (and to do this he must out Herod Herod.) when upon our road and when writing for the Mercury and Patriot, generally makes merry with the pine. Let him do so we say, with all our heart! may he shake the cobweb out of his brain! in our good nature we will even laugh with him, for those who win can afford to laugh; but when he betray his caste by the vulgarity of his remarks, we can only pity what we cannot hate.

JOHN SMITH.

Charleston, October 2d, 1845.

FROM THE NEW-YORK EXPRESS.

ABOLITION CONVENTION AT BOSTON.

The city of Boston was, during the last week, the theatre of quite as much crazy sport as New York. The Liberty party—the faction which admitted Texas into the Union—have had a convention there, where it seems there was about the usual quantity of abolition confusion and clashing, amidst the faithful. The difficulty, primarily, seems to have arisen out of the important question whether the Constitution of the United States does or does not support slavery.

Gen. Fessenden, of Maine, presided.—Ex-Chief Justice of Vermont, says the Boston Post, amused himself with an argument on constitutional points. Gerrit Smith, of our State, took the same ground, but declared the only remedy was repentance, *and* the ballot box as the means. What kind of a ballot box he wanted, after the slaveholders had all repented, may be guessed at from his course of life for the last ten years, during which time he has been a candidate for office just about twice a year. He, however, relied with great confidence on divine vengeance, but "*had become* (says the Post) *impatient in waiting for the vengeance of the Almighty!*"

In taking some question, there was one "No!" which came from a Kentuckian, Mr. George W. Bryan. After Mr. Fessenden, the Chairman, quelled the disturbance, Mr. B. addressed the meeting. In the course of his remarks, he said—

"If they wanted to know the reason why slavery was not abolished in Kentucky, where he admitted it was worse for the masters than for the slaves, and checked the advancement of her prosperity, he would tell them—it was owing to abolitionism. It had been one continued system of attack and insult on the South. Its only argument was denunciation, and its only action stealing their slaves, which they regarded the same as this convention would the stealing of their private property. The consequence was exasperation, and the combination of all the slaveholders against this interference; and now nobody in a slaveholding State could say a word for emancipation, or wished to do it, and the longer this system continued, the stronger would be the union of the slaveholders in maintaining their rights. He referred to the condition of Kentucky just before abolition broke out. She had nearly emancipated her slaves. So had Virginia. But abolition came and shut it all up. If Kentucky had been left to herself, she would now have been a non-slaveholding State. He alluded also to the denunciations in the address against Texas. He was a Whig, he said, and he thought the abolitionists had been the means of annexing Texas, and therefore they had no right to complain. He had no idea of taking any part in the convention—he came in as a stranger; but understanding that all present were called on to vote, he rose in the negative, and if he had said any thing unpleasant to the assembly, it was their fault in calling him out."

Mr. B. was replied to by a runaway slave.

A great Work.—The education of our children is never out of my mind. Train them to virtue. Habituate them to industry, activity, and spirit. Make them consider every vice shameful and unmanly. Fire them with ambition to be useful.—Make them disdain to be destitute of any useful or ornamental knowledge.

John Adams to his Wife.

A Gem.—The Charleston Courier, alluding to the poems of Amelia, of the Louisville Journal, says that Moore himself never conceived a more exquisite fancy than the following:

'The twilight hours, like birds flew by,
As lightly and as free;
Ten thousand stars were in the sky,
Ten thousand on the sea;
For every wave with dimpled face,
That leaped up in the air,
Had caught a star in its embrace
And held it trembling there.'

Comparison of Cities.—We copied the other day an article from a New York paper, stating that New York was the fifth city in the world in point of numbers. A correspondent assures us that this is a very great mistake, unless we leave out the cities of *Asia* as not being in the world. He says that there are put down in the books at least eleven cities in Asia (mostly in China) with populations greater than that of New York, some of them amounting to 1,500,000; thus making New York the *sixteenth* city in the world instead of the *fifth*. In relative commercial importance, and in all that relates to the wealth, strength, and true greatness of a city, it ranks far higher, and is behind but few.

The same may be said of Philadelphia, and indeed of American cities generally; while they fall behind many of the old world in amount of population, they far surpass them in all the elements of real wealth, comfort, and prosperity. The former in many cases are plethoric, burdened with a large number of useless citizens, who eat up the substance of their fellow citizens without in the least contributing to the general stock or general good. Our cities as yet have but comparatively few of such persons to swell their population and retard their progress.—*Pennsylvanian.*

☞ V. B. PALMER, *at his several Offices, Tribune Buildings, New York,—corner of Third and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia,—No. 12 State street, Boston,—and S. E. corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, Baltimore, is duly authorised to receive subscriptions and advertisements for this paper in those cities.*

As are also, Messrs. MASON & TUTTLE, *at the Merchants' Exchange, New York.*

The extensive circulation of the "Observer," particularly among the Merchants of the Southern and Western parts of North Carolina, makes it the best medium for advertising the business of Northern Merchants.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his **BOOK STORE** to the New Fire-proof building just erected on the well known Stand which he has occupied for twelve years past. He is now receiving, via Warsaw, his full supplies of

BOOKS AND STATIONARY,

Purchased during the last few weeks in New York, to which he invites the attention of his old friends and customers. E. J. HALE.

Sept. 20.

HANDSOMER THAN THE LAST.

New Fall and Winter Fancy

DRY GOODS.

W. G. MATTHEWS

IS now receiving a new selection of Fall and Winter Goods of the latest and newest styles, consisting of black, and fancy colored Rep Cashmeres, Chusaw, Ombr'et de Laines, Cashmere de Laines, Crape de Laines, Plaid de Laines, plain colored and Moustin de Laines, and other worsted goods for Ladies' Dresses. French, English, and American Prints, (new style.) Blue, black, green, and steel mixed Cloths; fancy colored Cassimeres; ditto Silk Velvet Vestings; plaid and striped ditto; Tweeds and Kentucky Jeans; linen Sheeting; bleached and brown Sheetings and Shirtings; Tickings; Checks; Diapers; Towels; Drills and Stripes; Neck Handkerchiefs and Scarfs; Pocket do; linen Tapes; spool, skein, and Flax Thread; Kid Gloves; silk and worsted Mitts and Gloves; Umbrellas; Boots and Shoes; Caps; Blankets and Overcoats, and a variety of other Goods not mentioned.

Also, a full assortment of Bonnets, Ribbons, and Flowers, silk and worsted Shawls and Cravats, &c.

—ALSO—

A few boxes prime CHEESE.
5 M. Principe Cigars, (choice brands.)
4 boxes Myers' best Aromatic Chewing Tobacco.

And daily expected, Loaf and Brown Sugars, Coffee, Teas, Wines, 4th proof French Brandy, Holland Gin, and Champagne Wine, "Crown Brand." Call soon and see, as these goods will be sold low.

Sept. 6, 1845. 75-6w

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to do all kind of ROOFING, with Tin, Zinc, or Copper. Having had some experience in Roofing, he flatters himself he can give satisfaction to all who may give him a call.

F. T. WARD.

June 20, 1845. 64tf

NEW
Carriage Repository.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say

Coaches, Coachees, Chariotees, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs and Sulkeys,

Of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for twelve months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, September 1, 1845. 75-tf

Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed to the Store formerly occupied by W. L. Gilmore, three doors above Liberty Point, opposite G. W. McDonald's Saddle Establishment, where they are now receiving a NEW SELECTION of

FALL & WINTER CLOTHING.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Call soon and see. Their Goods will be sold low.

LEIBENSTEIN & BROTHER.

Sept. 27, 1845. 78tf

ALMANACS.

BLUM'S FARMERS' AND PLANTERS' ALMANAC, for sale single, or in quantities, by E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, 22d Sept. 1845.

HEAD QUARTERS—REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

33d Regiment N. C. Militia.

THE OFFICERS of the 33d Regiment of North Carolina Militia are hereby ordered to appear at the Court House in Fayetteville, ON THURSDAY THE 16th OCTOBER NEXT, at 10 o'clock A. M., armed and equipped as the law directs;—and to have their respective Companies at the same place, on FRIDAY the 17th October, at 10 o'clock A. M., for parade.

By order of the Col. Commandant.

77] ELIJAH FULLER, Adjutant.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving their **Fall and Winter Supply of GOODS**, consisting in part of blue, black, invisible green, and steel mix'd Cloths; Pilot Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Tweeds; Silk and Tabby Velvets; Satin and Valencia Vestings; Prints; Crape and Muslin De-Lains; Cashmere-de-E'Cosse; plain and fig'd Alpacas; Plaid Linseys; Silk, Cotton, and Wool Shawls; Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Gloves; Hosiery; Ribbons; Thread and Muslin Edgings and Insertings; Flannels; Kerseys; Tickings; Negro Blankets; fine Bed ditto.

—ALSO—

Hats, Shoes, Umbrellas, Bonnets, and Fur and Cloth Caps,

All of which will be offered at the lowest market prices.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

Fayetteville, Sept. 16, 1845. 76-8w

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$200,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

P. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia,

HAVE continued their AGENCY in this place. They are prepared to take Risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and in the country, on terms as favorable as any other good Company.

Applications from abroad, containing a proper description of the property to be covered, will be attended to.

The Capital of this Company is $375,000, all paid in. Losses are settled on the most liberal terms, and the payment will always be made at the Agency in Fayetteville.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, *Agents.*

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

[MUTUAL.]

Croton Insurance Company.

Office, No. 35 Wall Street,

Adjoining the Mechanics' Bank, in the City of New York.

THIS Company Insures Marine, Inland Navigation, Transportation, and Fire Risks. By its Charter the profits are to be paid back to the assured, in proportion to the amount of Premiums paid by them respectively. The rates and terms of Insurance will be moderate and liberal, and the assured subject to no responsibility.

TRUSTEES.

James Harper,	Charles L. Vose,
Edward Richardson,	Zadock Pratt,
James Phalen,	George C. De Kay,
S. A. Lawrence,	Loring Andrews,
Edwin R. Tremain,	Joseph B. Nones,
S. M. Crandall,	Leonard Appleby,
John Brevsted,	Asa S. Crosby,
James Cruikshank,	John J. Herrick,
J. Leander Starr,	Abraham Van Nest,
William B. Cozzens,	John B. Lasala,
Herman D. Gould,	Samuel Sherwood,
Theodore A. Meyer,	James Cook,
Cyrus Chenery,	E. T. Ahlrichs,
Lawrence Hill,	George Whitaker,
W. H. Townsend,	Thomas Monahan,
Robert Lane,	George Palen,
John T. Gilchrist,	William Burgoyne.
J. H. Suydam,	

SAMUEL A. LAWRENCE, Pres't.
JOSEPH B. NONES, Vice Pres't.
NICHOLAS CARROLL, Sec'y.
Capt. SAM'L CANDLER, Marine Insp.
Also, Insp. for "Lloy'd" for the port of N. York.

☞ **The undersigned, as Agents** of the above Company, will be pleased to receive applications for Insurance.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

Indemnity against Loss or Damage by FIRE!

THE WILLIAMSBURG FIRE INSURANCE Company, having been incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, for the purposes of Fire Insurance, the Directors offer to Insure their fellow-citizens throughout the United States against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Goods and Merchandise, and Personal Property generally, assuring them that the affairs of the Company shall be conducted with such fairness, candor and liberality, as they trust will entitle it to public confidence and patronage.

☞ The Subscriber, Agent for the above Company, will give any further information that may be desired by those who wish to Insure.

JAS. MARTINE, Agent, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 9, 1845. 75-tf

100,000 ACRES

VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

MINERAL SPRING ACAMEDY.

OWING to the hardness of the times and the want of ability in the community generally, the prices of Tuition are reduced to one half. Payment is required in advance, of all without the bounds of my congregations.

From the cheapness of Tuition and the healthiness of the situation, it is anticipated that the school will be large. It will be therefore necessary to use Class Books. By reference to Mr. Hale in Fayetteville, or myself, it may be ascertained what the Class Books are.

August 29, 1845. H. McLAURIN. 74-tf

PRINTING.

THE Subscriber having procured a full supply of handsome NEW TYPE, is prepared to execute all kinds of JOB AND PAMPHLET PRINTING in a better style than heretofore.

E. J. HALE.

A NEGRO GIRL for Sale.

☞ Apply at this Office.

NEW BOOKS.

THE SMUGGLER, by James, 25 cts; Evelyn, by Anna Cora Mowatt, 50; Parsonage of Mora, by Frederika Bremer, 13; Breach of Promise, 25; Louisa Mildmay, 13; Whims and Oddities, by Hood, 50; Whimsicalities, by ditto, 50; Fairy Legends, by Croker, 50; Destiny, or the Chief's Daughter, 40; Arthur O'Leary, by Lever, 31; Big Bear of Arkansas, and other Tales, 50; Two Husbands, by Arthur, 25; Temptation, or the Watch Tower of Koat-Veu, by Eugene Sue, 25; Latreaumont, or the Court Conspirator, by ditto, 31; The Monk, by M. G. Lewis, 25; Pictorial Bible, No. 34; Wandering Jew, No. 15; together with a variety of SCHOOL BOOKS, just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

August 30, 1845.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS just received a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

WATCHES, Jewelry, Military Goods, Guns, Pistols, Game Bags, Shot Belts, Powder Flasks, &c., &c.,

And a general assortment of SPECTACLES of all kinds. His stand is on the Northeast corner of Market Square.

☞ Work in his line done at the shortest notice, and warranted.

J. M. BEASLEY.

September 20, 1845. 77-4w

TO PRINTERS.

Type Foundry and Printers' Furnishing Warehouse.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have opened a NEW TYPE FOUNDRY in the city of New York, where they are ready to supply orders to any extent, for any kind of JOB or FANCY TYPE, and every article necessary for a Printing Office.

The Type, which are cast in new moulds, from an entirely new set of materials, with deep counters, are warranted to be unsurpassed by any, and will be sold at prices to suit the times.

Printing Presses furnished, and also Steam Engines of the most approved patterns.

N. B. A Machinist is constantly in attendance to repair Presses and do light work.

Editors of newspapers, who will buy three times as much type as their bills amount to, may give the above six months insertion in their papers, and send their papers containing it to the subscribers.

COCKCROFT & OVEREND,

68 *Ann Street.*

September 1, 1845. 75-6m

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the Firm of D. & W. McLAURIN, will confer a special favor by settling up as soon as possible; and those having claims will please present them for settlement. We can be found next door West of Mr. Hale's Book Store, Wagon Yard Building.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

June 17, 1845. 63-tf

CARLETON R. MOORE & CO.,

No. 9 North Front Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the sale of Cotton, Cotton Yarn, Wool, Domestics, &c.

Refer to

Messrs. Murchison, Reid & Co., } Fayetteville, N. C.
J. D. Williams, Esq., }
E. J. Hale, Esq., }

Wm. G. Webb, Esq., Agent for the Richmond Manufacturing Company, Rockingham, N. C.

M. Townsend, Esq., Agent for the Marlborough Manufacturing Company, Bennettsville, S. C.

Philadelphia, Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, desiring to remove to the West, offers for sale his valuable possession of

LAND,

In Robeson county, consisting of two separate tracts, one containing over 800 acres of well timbered Land, lying on the West side of Shoe Heel, within three-fourths of a mile of a good Landing, with a good road passing through the Plantation. On it are three new log houses, and cleared land enough to employ four or five hands. It has also a reed pasture belonging to it, sufficient to winter 60 head of cattle.

The other, on which I reside, contains over 700 acres of well timbered Land, lying on the road leading from Lumberton to Bennettsville, one mile from McDonnis's Bridge. It has about 100 acres under cultivation, with a comfortable Dwelling and the necessary out-houses.

A fair price will be allowed for young Negroes in payment. For further particulars, inquire of the Subscriber, by calling or addressing him at Queensdale P. O.

D. McQUEEN.

August 14, 1845. 76tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

From Fayetteville to Warsaw.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw having been reduced to a TRI-WEEKLY LINE, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows—

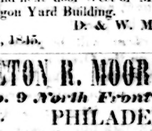
Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 o'clock P. M. Leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, Proprietors.

September 1, 1845. 75-tf

Marble Factory



BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Administrator on the Estate of John McAfee, dec'd, at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, June Term, 1845, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against the same to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

D. B. McARN, *Adm'r*

August 5, 1845. 70tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1845.

William Ritter *vs.* John R. Ritter, Adm'r, and others.

Petition for Distribution.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Everet Ritter, a Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to Plaintiff's Petition, otherwise the Petition will be heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Carthage, the fourth Monday in July, A. D. 1845, and of American Independence the 70th year.

A. C. CURRY, *Clk.*

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 76-6w

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving their late purchases of

STAPLE GOODS,

Which, together with their former Stock, they offer for sale on the most favorable terms, for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to punctual customers. Our assortment will consist in part of—

Swedes, English and American Iron; American, English Blister, and German and Cast Steel; Liverpool and Alum Salt; Rio and Java Coffee; Imperial, Hyson, and Black Tea; New Orleans and West India Molasses; St. Croix, Porto Rico, and New Orleans Sugar; Loaf, Lump, Crushed, and Powdered Sugar; Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs; Blacksmiths' Tools; HARDWARE and CUTLERY; Cotton Bagging, Rope, and Twine; SHOES, HATS, and CAPS; &c. &c.

Purchasers are solicited to call and examine our assortment.

BEVERLY ROSE & SON.

Fayetteville, Sept. 29, 1845. 78-3w

NOTICE.

THE Certificate of Stock for Seventeen Shares of the Capital Stock of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, standing in the name of the Subscriber, having been lost, Notice is hereby given, that at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, application will be made to the President and Directors for the issue of a new Certificate.

WM. HOOPER.

Sept. 12, 1845. 76-3m

New Groceries, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE taken the New Brick Store on Hay street, joining the Store of Mr. Lutterloh, where they will soon be supplied with their usual STOCK OF GROCERIES, &c.

They have this day received, and offer for sale,

10 HHDS. prime New Orleans SUGAR,
2 hhds. ditto St. Croix ditto,
50 bags green Rio COFFEE.

☞ **The Auction and Commission Business** will be attended to as usual.

Their Store is commodious and safely located on account of fire.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

August 7, 1845. 71tf

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, intending to remove from where he now resides, offers to sell the PLANTATION on which he lives, lying on the West side of Deep River, 11 miles from Fayetteville, containing **704 Acres**, part of which is in a state of high cultivation. On the premises is a good Dwelling House and all necessary outbuildings. Any person wishing to purchase will do well to come and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as it is a desirable situation. Terms made Known when application is made to the Subscriber. Address the Subscriber at William Watson's Bridge P. O., Moore county.

NEVIN MACLERAN.

August 13, 1845. 72tf

Copartnership Notice.

THE undersigned have connected themselves in business under the Firm of

MALLETT & HUSKE,

And have taken a Store opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.

C. B. MALLETT.
WM. HUSKE.

August 18, 1845. 72-2m

$250 REWARD

WILL be given by the corporate authorities of Fayetteville to any person who shall give such information as may lead to the detection and conviction of the individual who fired the Town on the morning of Friday the 13th inst.

WARREN WINSLOW,
Magistrate of Police.

Fayetteville, June 16, 1845.

PRINTING PAPER for Sale.

HAVING enlarged the "Observer" beyond its former size, a lot of 40 Reams superior PAPER, 33 by 23 inches, and weighing 32 lbs to the ream, will be sold at $4 per ream, Cash—a price barely covering cost and charges.

E. J. HALE.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being desirous of leaving the State, offers for sale his Valuable Tract of **LAND** lying on Indian Creek, in Chatham County, containing upwards of **1000** Acres, adjoining the Lands of Wiley Roberts, Peter Evans, and others. On said Tract are about 300 Acres of fine low grounds, the greater part of which is under a high state of cultivation. Persons wishing to buy are requested to come and examine for themselves.

WM. A. HAYES.

Chatham County, August 22, 1845. 73-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will continue to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS on his individual account, one door West of the Methodist Church, nearly opposite the Post Office, and from past experience he flatters himself he can give satisfaction to such as patronise him. He hopes, by his untiring exertions, to please, and his attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

DANIEL CLARK.

Fayetteville, August 25, 1845. 73-3m

F. T. WARD

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

☞ **Tin Baking Apparatus, of an** entirely new pattern.

September 1, 1845. 75-tf

PRINT WAREHOUSE IN NEW YORK,

To supply the City and Interior Trade, by the Piece or Package,

REMOVED

From 113 Pearl Street to

44 CEDAR STREET,

Near William Street.

LEE & BREWSTER give notice to the Dealers in Dry Goods, that they have removed their Warehouse for Printed Calicoes, Exclusively, from Pearl, to 44 Cedar street. By confining their attention to Prints only, L. & B. are enabled to exhibit an assortment for surpassing any ever before offered in America—and to sell at prices as low and Generally Lower than houses whose attention is divided among a large variety of articles.

The Stock consists of *several thousands of Patterns and Colorings*, embracing every variety of

American and Foreign PRINTS

In market—many styles of which are got up exclusively for their own sales, and cannot be had elsewhere, except in second hands.

Dealers in Prints will find it for their interest to examine this Stock before making their purchases—they will have the advantage of learning the lowest market prices—and comparing all the desirable styles in market side by side.

Catalogues of Prices, corrected with every variation of the Market, are placed in the hands of buyers.

September 1, 1845. 75-tf

Blank Warrants for sale here.

St. Mary's School,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Right Rev. L. S. IVES, D. D., Visiter.
Rev. ALBERT SMEDES, Rector.

THE WINTER TERM of this School will commence on the 11th of November, and continue till the 15th of April.

TERMS:

For Board and English Tuition, per Term of five months, payable in advance,	$100 00
Tuition in French,	12 50
" in Music on the Piano or Guitar, with $3 for the use of the Piano,	25 00
Tuition on the Harp, with $10 for use of the Instrument,	30 00
Tuition in Drawing and Painting,	15 00

N. B. Beds and Bedsteads are furnished by the School. Pupils are required to furnish their own Bedding and Towels, or to pay, instead, $5. The Clothing of Pupils should be distinctly marked with the owner's name, *in full.* Extravagance in dress is contrary to the principles and practice of the School, and Parents will confer a favor by providing their children only with the plainest attire. Jewels and Lace are prohibited. The dress of the Pupils, in Winter, for Sundays and special occasions, must be of Muslin-de-Lain or Merino, of a dark blue color; the Bonnet, of straw, trimmed with dark blue ribbon. For their ordinary apparel, they may wear dresses of Calico, Gingham, or such other suitable material as their wardrobes will furnish.

The Religious services of the School being held in the Chapel of the Institution by the Rector. Pupils have rarely occasion to visit the city. They are allowed to accept invitations in the City be the day only, once a month, and never for the evening.

They have opportunities of seeing their friends, and acquiring ease of manner in society, at the *Soirees*, which are statedly held.

Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1845. 78-7wpd

Jackson Johnson

HAS just received at his Old Stand (Wagon Yard,) a NEW STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,

Which will be sold cheap for Cash, or exchanged for country produce.

October 1, 1845. 78tf

DOMESTIC GOODS.

HALL & JOHNSON

ARE MANUFACTURING at their Beaver Creek Mill—

Heavy 3-4 Brown Cotton Shirtings,
Ditto 30 inch do do ditto,
Ditto 4-4 do do Sheetings,
Ditto 32 inch Flax and Cotton, for Men's wear,
Ditto 39 inch do do do do ditto,
Cotton Yarns, No. 5 to 15; Plough Lines; Seine and Wrapping Twine; Cotton Bats.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine these Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

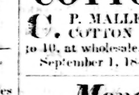
Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 15 cents, cash.

September 1, 1845. 75tf

Money Wanted.



THE Subscriber requests all those indebted to him, either by Note or Book Account, over 12 months standing, to settle the same as soon as practicable, as further indulgence will not be given.

N. B. Payments may be made to John Hartman or James McDonald in the absence of the Subscriber.

GEO. W. McDONALD.

Sept. 22, 1845. 77-tf

FEVER AND AGUE.

Dr. Turner's Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever Pills.

A SAFE, speedy, and certain cure for Ague and Fever and Chills and Fever, without the aid of any other Medicine.

☞ A supply of this well known valuable Medicine for sale by

SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Agent.

Sept. 5, 1845. 75-tf

Please take Notice.

J. C. THOMSON

WOULD take this method of informing his friends and the citizens of Fayetteville, with the surrounding country, that owing to the late Fire, he has removed his

HAT, CAP, AND SHOE STORE

To Gillespie street, in the Tin Store occupied by Mr. F. T. Ward, where he would be happy to wait on all such as may favor him with a call; and hopes that all those wishing to buy Goods to suit the pressure of the times will visit him, as he is determined to sell cheap for Cash, and for Cash only—preferring the